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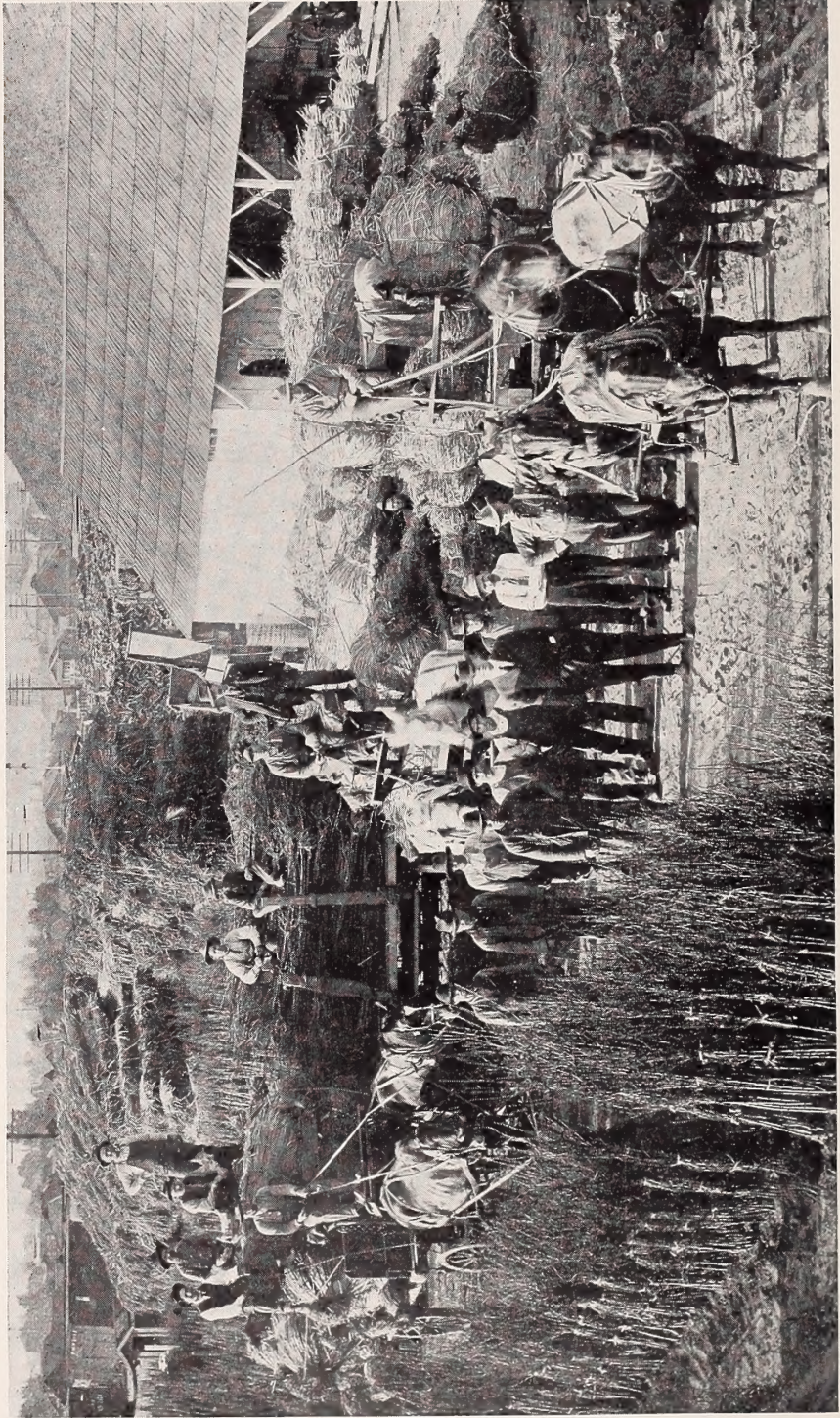
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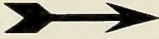
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The
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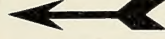
Packing Yard scene of the Fresno Nursery Company, at Fresno, California

FRESNO NURSERY COMPANY

PRINCIPAL OFFICE: NO. 1824 TULARE STREET
FRESNO, CAL., U. S. A.



80 ACRES
Two Miles from Fresno
160 ACRES
Near LacJac, Fresno County
320 ACRES
Experiment Grounds
(Dinuba)



A WORD TO OUR CUSTOMERS



TWENTY-FIVE years ago we began in business and our sales for the first year were three thousand dollars. This year the business has exceeded one hundred thousand dollars. On our part we have given every one "A SQUARE DEAL" and our many friends have most heartily responded with an unexpected measure of loyalty, and owing to this fact, our opening words in this new catalog are directed to our many thousands of customers in every part of the country.

"THANKS"

A FEW LETTERS FROM OUR FRIENDS



WELL-ROOTED, STOCKY AND HEALTHY

[From Mr. F. R. Ferrand of Wil-lows, Glenn County, California.]

"In my dealings with you the past two years, I have found your firm courteous, prompt, careful and absolutely reliable. The stock I purchased from you for myself and neighbors, both deciduous and citrus trees, was of the best grade, well rooted, stocky and healthy. Having bought before from several other nurseries, I have no hesitation in affirming that the stock from your company was the best and received in best condition owing to your careful method of packing."

TRUE TO NAME AND THE SQUARE DEAL

[From Mr. J. M. Hampton, manager of the Farmers' Union of Live Oak, one of the largest growers and shippers of green and dried fruits in Northern California.]

"I take pleasure in recommending the Fresno Nursery Company to be one of the most reliable nursery concerns in the State. My ten years of business dealing with them justifies the assertion that you can depend on them every time for a square deal and trees always true to name. The many orchards in this section, where the trees have been bought through me, will bear witness to this fact. During my ten years of dealing with your concern I cannot recall of ever hearing of one word of complaint or dissatisfaction."

LONG DISTANCE NO OBJECTION

[From Eltwed Pomeroy, orchardist and vineyardist at Donna, Tex.]

"For two years I have been getting nursery stock from you and it has been uniformly satisfactory; for instance, last year, I planted one plot with 475 Black Hamburg grape vines and the stock was of the grade nearly a month; 470 of those were living when I pruned them this winter and they now have from 5 to 20 pounds of grapes on each, though only planted a year ago February. They could not be in their present condition if they had been poor vines or poorly packed for the long transport here."

EXCELLENT AND TRUE TO NAME

[From Wylie M. Giffin, leading fruit grower in Fresno County.]

"I take pleasure in saying that I have bought nursery stock from you for a number of years and have found it at all times of excellent quality and true to name."

HIGHLY REGARDED

[From E. A. Walrond, Cashier First National Bank, Fresno.]

"It gives us pleasure to state that the Fresno Nursery Company, Incorporated, of Fresno, California, and its officers, have been well and favorably known to this Bank for a number of years, and are highly regarded by us."

RESULTS are what the world wants these days. Here is a record of the results our nursery stock has made in twelve different orchards. We have scores of other letters similar to these—more than enough to fill this entire booklet alone. If you are in doubt after having read these splendid letters, write and we will send you others—if you are convinced then let us prove that our nursery stock will do as much for YOU.

EXCELLENT AND TRUE TO LABEL

[From Morgan Niles, pioneer handler of nursery stock for thirty years in the Santa Clara Valley.]

"During the past ten years I have handled upwards of forty thousand trees from your nursery. This stock was planted by the leading orchardists in the Santa Clara Valley, to whom I sold it. The orchards speak for themselves. The stock proved true to label and gave every satisfaction. I will continue to handle your stock and give you the preference as long as your supply lasts and I continue in business."

EXCELLENT, CLEAN AND HEALTHY

[From W. A. Ellwood, resident agent Fireman's Fund Insurance Company of San Francisco.]

"As the planting season has ended, I wish to thank you for the courteous treatment received. While dealing with your honorable house for the past two seasons, all nursery stock received has been excellent, clean and healthy and all shipments have been made promptly. With your clean business methods a customer gained is never lost."

STOCK JUST AS REPRESENTED

[From R. F. Dunn, prominent orchardist, Dinuba, Cal.]

"After planting different varieties of nursery stock purchased from you each season through a period of years dating back to 1894, I feel that I would not be doing my duty towards you as a business firm (growing and handling a commodity wherein there are so many chances for mistakes) if I did not in some way express to you my appreciation. Throughout these twenty years, during which time I have improved a number of places with vineyards and orchards, I want to say that in every single instance your stock has proven to be just as you represented it. This, added to the fair and courteous treatment met with at all times, makes this letter fall far short of its mark."

A CUSTOMER FOR TWENTY YEARS

[From W. B. Nichols, president Dinuba Savings Bank.]

"It gives me pleasure to say that I have been doing business with the Fresno Nursery Company and its predecessors, Marshall & Wilson, for something over twenty years, and during that period I have planted something like three hundred and eighty acres of orchard and vineyard, and that most of the stock was purchased from them. I am more than glad to testify that during all this time my dealings have been exceedingly satisfactory, the stock being true to name, healthy and well grown."

"For the last ten or twelve years I have been intimately associated with Mr. F. H. Wilson, president of the Fresno Nursery Company, and have always found him to be a man of integrity and ready at all times to do the fair thing, and also to hold an intimate acquaintance with Mr. Charles A. Chambers, secretary of the Company, hence I feel perfectly free to recommend these gentlemen to the favorable consideration of any prospective purchasers of nursery stock. To show that I back this letter with my own money I will state that I am this year purchasing citrus stock for the planting of thirty acres, and all of it is being handled through this Company. I also expect to plant in 1915 ninety acres of citrus and deciduous trees and vines, and it is my intention to place my order with this Company."

YOU ARE SAFE WITH THE FRESNO NURSERY CO.

[From John C. Jones, fig expert, Merced, Cal.]

"I cannot recommend your nursery stock too highly. Of the thousands of trees and vines I have purchased from you, I can say that they were all you claimed them to be—first-class in every respect. I am sure that I have never purchased stock from any other nursery that has given the satisfaction that your stock has. I always feel safe in recommending your nursery stock to prospective planters."

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT GROWTH

[From E. H. Sheridan, Orosi Orange Land Co., Orange Cove, Cal.]

"I herewith enclose check for lot of trees received from your Fresno Nurseries. The lemon trees bought from you have made a 100 per cent growth, and the others have made almost as good a record. At your convenience, we wish to have you help us make appropriate selection of the trees to be planted the coming season in the block we have dedicated for park purposes, opposite the depot, in the new town of Orange Cove."

STOCK AS REPRESENTED

[From H. A. Hyde, Berry Specialist, Watsonville, Cal.]

"In my business dealings with the Fresno Nursery Co., I have found them courteous and obliging, and their stock all that they represented it to be."

THE BUSINESS SIDE OF AN ORCHARD

EVERY orchard owner to make the greatest success must regard his orchard as a pure "business proposition." In reality it is a factory for making fruits of various kinds. The trees are so many "machines" in the factory. Upon the character of these "machines" depends the quality as well as the volume of the "output." So the main thing for every orchard owner to consider is the trees he plants.

There are many nursery companies, and all offer you the "best," just as there are many machinery houses that claim they have the "best;" but the test for your trees, as for the machinery, is RESULTS. Look up the records our trees have made in other orchards. Write to those who have planted our trees and reaped abundant harvests year after year,—then you will know where to place your order.

"Cheap" nursery stock is the most costly. You are not buying TREES but you *are* buying CROPS. Look first to the crop you expect to get from the trees and then you will be safe. Judge trees by the crops they produce — "by their fruits ye shall know them." You will find some of this evidence on the opposite page and we will gladly send you more letters like these at any time.

WHEN YOU BUY—BUY THE CROP TREES

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

BENJ. IDE WHEELER, PRESIDENT
E. J. WICKSON, DEAN AND DIRECTOR

BERKELEY May 28, 1912.

Fresno Nursery Company,
Fresno, Cal.

Gentlemen:

It gives me pleasure to say that I have been personally acquainted with Mr. F. H. Wilson, president of your company, and Mr. Chas. A. Chambers, secretary thereof for many years; also in a general way with the business which your company has been doing for the promotion of fruit growing in California. Such personal acquaintance with the men conducting your enterprise and general knowledge of its good reputation justify me in commending your work as up-to-date, enterprising and praiseworthy.

Very sincerely,

E. J. Wickson

SUGGESTIONS TO BUYERS.

1. All orders should be plainly written on a separate sheet of paper and not mixed up in the body of the letter. This prevents confusion in booking orders.

2. When ordering please advise us if substitution will be permitted, as we feel at liberty when no instructions accompany the order to substitute other sorts equally as desirable. In cases where we substitute it is our general rule to send our patrons a better variety than the one ordered.

3. All our stock is well packed and carefully labeled. We make a small charge to cover cost of material used in packing. We make no charge for drayage.

4. Advise us plainly how you wish us to ship—by express, freight or parcels post; also state the route; otherwise we will use our own judgment in forwarding.

5. After we deliver nursery stock to the carriers in good condition we cannot hold ourselves responsible for any loss or injury. All customers are requested to hold on to their shipping receipt, for in many instances it is necessary to file a claim with the railroad company and other carriers for damage or delay in transit, and the original shipping receipt is necessary when filing such claims.

6. All claims for mistakes in filling orders, and also for all stock which may be unsatisfactory upon arrival, must be reported to us within 10 days after receipt of shipment; otherwise we cannot allow same.

7. Parties unknown to us must accompany their orders with a remittance or furnish satisfactory reference.

8. Please remember to write your name, postoffice, county, state, street address or rural route when ordering. This prevents your mail from going astray.

9. Remittances can be made us either by postoffice money order, registered letter, express money order or bank draft. Where parties have a bank account with their local bank we will accept their personal check in payment of any stock they may order, providing, of course, they have

ample funds in their local bank to meet payment upon presentation. Many times it is more convenient for our customers to send us a check on their local bank when ordering, for they may live a considerable distance from town, and in remitting in this manner would make it unnecessary for them to go to town for this purpose.

10. Our descriptions of the various fruits and plants we list in this catalog are very much condensed, as space will not permit us to go into detail telling the qualifications of the various varieties. We would therefore recommend to all those who intend to embark in fruit growing, to procure a copy of the following well-known works:

California Fruits and How to Grow Them.
By Prof. E. J. Wickson.

This book covers every phase of fruit growing in detail. Describes varieties in full and is a complete compendium of methods and suggestions on soil preparation, planting, cultivating, irrigating and pruning. We can supply this book, postpaid, \$3 per copy.

**One Thousand Questions in California
Agriculture Answered.** By Prof. E. J.
Wickson.

This book should be in hands of all fruit growers. It is very valuable as a reference book. We can supply this book, postpaid, \$1.50 per copy.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT
GIVEN DISTANCE APART

	Square Method	Equilateral Triangle Method
1 foot apart each way, No. plants.....	43,560	50,300
2 feet " " " " " "	10,890	12,375
3 " " " " " "	4,840	5,889
4 " " " " " "	2,722	3,130
5 " " " " " "	1,742	2,011
6 " " " " " "	1,210	1,397
7 " " " " " "	807	928
8 " " " " " "	680	785
9 " " " " " "	537	620
10 " " " " " "	435	502
12 " " " " " "	302	348
" " " " " "	222	256
15 " " " " " "	193	222
16 " " " " " "	170	195
18 " " " " " "	134	154
20 " " " " " "	109	125
22 " " " " " "	90	104
24 " " " " " "	75	86
25 " " " " " "	69	79
30 " " " " " "	48	55
35 " " " " " "	35	40
40 " " " " " "	27	31
50 " " " " " "	18	20

RULE—Square Method—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

RULE—Equilateral Triangle Method—Divide the number required to the acre "square method" by the decimal .866. The result will be the number of plants required to the acre by this method.

DISTANCE FOR PLANTING

Variety	Feet apart each way
Standard Apples	25 to 30
Standard Pears	20 to 24
Strong-growing Cherries	20 to 24
Duke and Morello Cherries	18 to 20
Standard Plums and Prunes	20 to 24
Peaches and Nectarines	20 to 24
Apricots	24 to 30
Almonds	24 to 30
Walnuts	40 to 50
Grapes	7 to 10
Currants and Gooseberries	4 by 6 feet
Raspberries and Blackberries	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet
Strawberries for field culture	1 to 1½ by 4 to 5 feet
Strawberries for garden culture	1 to 2 feet apart

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION

Our nurseries are inspected several times each year by the local Horticultural Commissioner, under the direction of the State Commission of Horticulture and Entomology. Every shipment we make is accompanied with a tag of inspection. Aside from this we exercise every care to have our stock free from disease and insect pests.

Office of Horticultural Commissioner
Fresno, Fresno County, Cal.

To Whom It May Concern:

As Horticultural Inspector of Fresno County, I have always found the Fresno Nursery Co. not only reliable, but the members of this firm exercise every care to have their stock free from disease. Indeed, they would not send out a tree, vine or plant knowing it to be affected in any way. I am assured that all nursery stock sent out they would not hesitate to plant themselves.

F. P. ROULLARD,
Horticultural Inspector, Fresno
County, California.

WEIGHTS OF NURSERY STOCK

The general run of deciduous fruit trees, either in bales or cases, average about as follows: 4/6 ft. size, 1½ pounds each; 3/4 ft. size, 1 pound each; 2/3 ft., ½ pound each; grape vines, 1-3 of a pound each.

Citrus trees, balled, packed in boxes, 40 pounds each, and with naked roots, 3 pounds each. Balled palms and other ornamental trees, where the stock is taken up with a ball of earth on roots, average 40 pounds each. Grape cuttings, 14 to 16 inches long, 90 pounds to the thousand cuttings. Eucalyptus trees in flats, 100 plants to the flat, weigh 50 pounds per flat. The weights given above include the weight of packing material used in packing stock for shipment.

In order to determine the approximate freight charges on a shipment, patrons can ascertain freight rates from their local agent from Fresno to their destination (rate per 100 lbs.), and in this way can figure about the cost for transportation charges.

In less than carload lots we make a small charge to cover cost of material used in packing. Where parties order a carload of stock we make no charge for packing. In shipping carloads we pack stock in the cars, which requires no boxing. Sufficient straw and shingle tow is used to keep stock in good condition. Our packing methods are perfect and we exercise every care to protect the interests of our patrons, being anxious to please them in order to merit their future patronage.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS ON LARGE ORDERS

When you are in the market for a large amount of stock we would be pleased to have you send us an exact list of your wants for quotations. We will cheerfully furnish estimates on large orders and give intending buyers every information in our power regarding the best variety to plant and other data in detail.

A WORD OF CAUTION

Address all orders and make all remittances payable to the firm direct. Pay no money to agents who claim to represent us unless they show a letter of authority. All of our agents carry with them a certificate of agency, and when placing orders with traveling solicitors be sure, if they claim to represent us, to have them show you our authority.

CORRECT PLANTING METHODS.*

Failure to get satisfactory results in planting or transplanting trees and plants can be largely avoided if a few simple rules for pruning and planting are observed. In most cases failure may be traced to a lack of knowledge of pruning, planting and care of trees upon arrival from the nursery.

Every planter, whether a commercial orchardist or a lady planting a few rose bushes in her garden, should have the place for each tree or plant selected and the ground properly prepared before the arrival of the trees or plants from the nursery. In case of a large orchard planting,



Ready for Tree Planting. Do not forget the Water Bucket

the ground should be thoroughly broken, pulverized, harrowed, leveled, surveyed or laid off, with a small stake standing where each tree is to be planted. For the home garden or the yard the ground should be well spaded or pulverized.

If compost or fertilizer is used it should be thoroughly spaded or worked into the ground at least a week before the arrival of the trees or plants, so that if any heating manure, compost or fertilizer has been used the injurious effect would have passed away before planting. Use no fertilizer at time of planting.

On arrival of the trees from the nursery, if unable to plant all of them immediately, they should be heeled in as shown in Figure 1. To do this properly, select a well drained but moist piece of ground that can be thoroughly pulverized, dig a short trench sloping on one side sufficiently deep to take in the entire root system,

place the roots of the trees in the trench with tops leaning up the sloping side, spread out so that loose earth sifted over the roots and wet will come in contact with all the roots, cover the roots with four or five inches of earth and pack firmly. If you have a quantity of trees several rows may be placed one in front of the other, as shown in illustration. In heeling the



Fig. 1. Healing in Trees

trees in, care should be taken to see that the roots are well covered, moistened and the earth firmly packed around them. Trees taken care of in this manner will if necessary keep several weeks, but we do not advise or recommend the heeling in of trees unless absolutely necessary.

Pruning at Time of Planting—All broken or mutilated portions of roots must be cut off so as to leave ends smooth and sound. The mass of small fibrous roots should be largely removed, leaving the main or lateral roots which are of sufficient size to callous and send out new feeding roots. The fiber or hair roots on a tree are the feeding roots, and in nearly all cases sluff off after transplanting. Lateral roots ranging from one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter and up commence to throw out new feeding roots almost as soon as the trees are transplanted. In California and the Southern States while most trees are inactive in the formation of new tops or leaves during the winter months, they are never inactive for the formation of root system.

Pruning the Tops of Trees—This is the one most important feature in tree planting. The accompanying illustration (Figure 2) shows walnut, cherry, peach, pear

*Note—In preparing the foregoing planting instructions with illustrations, in addition to basing these observations by our twenty-five years' experience in the nursery business we have sought the advice of other experts. We are especially indebted to Mr. C. M. Griffing of Florida and Texas for his advice which concurs with ours. The illustrated tree figures were of his inspiration.

and fig trees in three grades, as they will be received from the nursery. The line marked across the tree in the illustration indicates the point at which it should be cut off or pruned to. These lines show the maximum amount of top that should be left. Even a more severe pruning is advised and recommended by many, and it is certain that no harm will be done if pruned much more severely. In commercial orchard planting we would recommend the pruning of all deciduous fruit trees to

the general type of three grades of the orange, grapefruit and lemon trees, as they are growing in the nursery before digging, also the trees after pruning and digging: Nearly all nurserymen prune in this manner when filling orders, unless especially instructed to the contrary. All of our citrus trees, ornamental evergreen—field grown shrubs and trees (in this group we may include magnolias, oleanders, cedars, arbor vitae and shrubs, and plants of a strictly evergreen habit) are removed from



Fig. 2. Walnut Trees Cherry Trees Peach Trees Pear Trees Fig Trees

within 18 inches of the ground. If trees have lateral branches below the cutting-back point, cut back these laterals one-half—this will cause the tree to form a proper head. As stated in Figure 2, the maximum amount of pruning is designated. The same severe method of pruning of the peach trees, as shown (Figure 2), applies to the apricot, almond, plum and prune; in fact, all classes of deciduous fruit trees.

All broad-leaved evergreen trees, including orange, grapefruit, lemon and other evergreen fruit and ornamental trees, should have the foliage largely or entirely removed before digging from nursery, if trees are taken up with bare roots, puddled and packed in moss, which we do when they are ordered of us, perhaps to save freight. Illustration Figure 3 shows

the nursery row, with a ball of earth around the root. This ball weighs from 20 to 35 lbs., according to size of plant. The ball is held intact with a burlap covering. When planting trees which are balled, be sure and plant same ball, sack and all, simply cutting the string which holds the burlap around the root and throwing it back a little from main stem or body of tree.

Figure 4 shows an average strong two-year-old, field-grown rose bush, as they appear in the nursery before pruning and digging, and after pruning, digging and made ready for shipment. To the lover of roses, one who is ambitious to get immediate effect in the rose garden, one who has visions of large beautiful plants full of fragrant blossoms, may deem this a

severe treatment, but if you will bear in mind that the rose is a very scantily rooted plant, not making the great mass of roots



A Properly Balled Orange Tree.

that many trees or plants do, and also that the ability of a rose to bloom and produce flowers depends upon its ability to produce new wood growth, you will understand why this severe pruning is best. Many other shrubs, plants and vines have to be treated to a severe pruning similar to the rose for best results.

In many cases where severe pruning is absolutely necessary for the trees and plants to live and give results, nurserymen take the matter into their own hands, pruning them before shipping from the



Fig. 3. Citrus Trees before digging and after Pruning and Planting

nursery. In the case of deciduous fruit trees, which are largely graded and sold by the height of the tree, the purchaser usually wants to see what he is paying for, and to avoid controversy, nurserymen ship with the entire top left intact, except in cases of extremely large size, which are pruned for convenience of packing. When planting the pruning can be done either before the trees are placed in the ground or immediately afterwards. Some people prefer to wait until they have planted the tree, so that in case the tree is partially branched they may trim the tree to grow into the desired form, but it should be done immediately. Do not wait several days, as the top left is exhausting moisture



Fig. 4. Rose Bush before digging, and after Digging and Pruning

and strength from the body and root of the tree. If fig trees are to be trained in orchard or tree form, cut off as shown by solid lines. If the bush form is desired, cut off at lower dotted line. (See Figure 2.)



Fig. 5. Do not be afraid of Soiling your Clothes and Hands

Transplanting—In transplanting care should be taken to cut off all broken or mutilated roots with a smooth upward cut. Dig holes large and deep enough to admit the roots without cramping. Place the tree in the hole the same depth that it originally grew in the nursery, spreading

out the roots in their natural position with the hands. (See Figures 5 and 6.) The proper depth of the tree can be determined by change in the color of the bark at the ground line. Fine, moist, pulverized earth should be sifted in and worked around the finer roots and the hole largely filled with this class of soil. Always use surface soil in filling in around tree after planting. The soil removed when digging the holes should not be used for best results, after which pour in from one to three buckets of

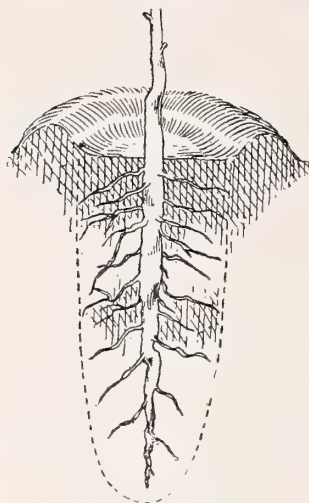


Figure 6

water, according to the size of the tree and amount of earth to be moistened. Use water, whether the ground is moist or not; it pulverizes the lumps and settles the soil around the roots. Finish filling the hole with earth, hilling it up two or three inches above the level of the ground, and pack earth around and near the tree firmly with the feet; do not be afraid to stamp it; the harder you pack the dirt around the trees the better. After this packing rake a little loose, dry earth around the trees to act as a dust mulch, and make a ring a distance of fifteen or twenty inches from the tree so it will retain and run water that may fall toward the tree. This completes the job of planting the tree. If, however, it can conveniently be had, we advise mulching the tree with straw, leaf mold or other decaying matter to the depth of two or three inches.

Special to Walnuts and All Trees Having a Long Tap Root—In transplanting this long tap root class of tree, dig holes deep enough to admit the entire tap root without cutting off, and sufficiently large to admit the lateral roots without bending. (See Figure 7.) The dotted lines indicate the hole before the earth has been filled in around the roots. Pack the earth from the bottom to top of hole with a rammer, same

as you would firm earth in a post hole; water freely. These holes should be from 18 inches to two feet across the top and sufficiently deep to allow the tree to be planted same depth it originally stood in the nursery row.

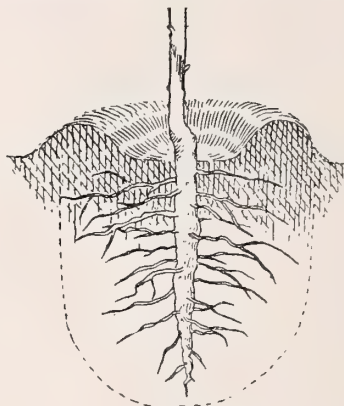


Figure 7

If the following simple but necessary rules are followed and kept in mind you can hardly help but succeed.

First. Never allow the roots of the trees to become dry.

Second. Remove broken or mutilated roots with a sharp knife.

Third. Firm or pack the earth around the roots of the trees, using water to settle the soil around the roots.

Fourth. Plant the trees the same depth that they originally stood in the nursery.

Fifth. Have the ground properly prepared and give the tree good attention after planting.

Sixth. If tree is planted in an exposed place where liable to be run over or broken down, protect it.

Seventh. For best results when planting an orchard we would recommend the use of tree protectors to protect the bodies of the trees from sunburn, also from rabbits and other small animals that prey on and injure young nursery stock. The most valuable protector on the market is made from the Yucca Palm. They are easily put on and are porous, allowing a free circulation of air, at the same time affording every protection. We can supply these protectors in any quantity. Write us for prices.

Make friends of your trees and plants. Live in your orchard and garden. Watch, love and nurse them, and they will smile on you, and even blush when you look at them, and bow down to you and say, "Come, pick from us the burden of fruit and flowers, it is all yours, yours for the kind treatment you have given us."

Fruit Department



DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.

While many nurserymen list all varieties of each kind of Fruit Trees, we offer only those tried and true kinds that will prove the best. Ours are all selected stock, carefully propagated, true to name, and in every respect can be depended on.

APPLES

The apple will thrive in most parts of California and in many localities yield a really superior product. In choosing varieties for any given locality the purchaser should be governed by observations on local conditions and varieties doing best in the locality. Trees as a rule should be headed low in order to shade the trunk of the tree from the sun. No home orchard is complete without a few well selected apple trees.

Alexander. Large; yellow, streaked red. September.

Arkansas Black. Maroon. December to April.

Bismarck. Very large; golden yellow. September.

Baldwin. Deep red. November to February.

Ben Davis. Yellow, streaked red. October to January.

Delicious. Brilliant dark red, with splashes of golden yellow at blossom end. Highly flavored. November.

Duchess of Oldenburg. Yellow, streaked red; good for hot, dry climates. July.

Early Harvest. Bright straw-color. Early July.

Esopus Spitzenburg. Striped red and yellow; red cheek; good shipper. November to March.

Fall Pippin. Yellowish green. September.

Fameuse (Snow). Green and red; flesh white. August.

Gano. Deep dark red. November to April.

Glowing Coal. New. Brilliant red; enormous size; of superior quality. November to February.

Golden Russet. Yellow, covered with russet; adapted to warm climates. September.

Gravenstein. Striped red and orange. August.

Grimes' Golden Pippin. Rich golden yellow; very good to best. December to March.

Hoover. Large; oblate, dark red, of good flavor and very juicy. September to October.

Hubbardston Nonsuch. Yellow, striped red; good for the interior valleys. September.

Jonathan. Yellow, covered with red stripes; great table and market Apple. October to December.

Kentucky Redstreak. Greenish yellow, shaded red; flesh tender and juicy. November.

King David. Large wine red, blotched yellow. Delicious flavor. October.

King of Tompkins County. Very large; yellow splashed crimson; fine for mountains. September.

Lady Apple. Has bright red cheek; small but highly flavored. Used for decorating Christmas trees.

Lawver. Bright red; great shipper. December to May.

Maiden's Blush. Yellow with red cheek. August.

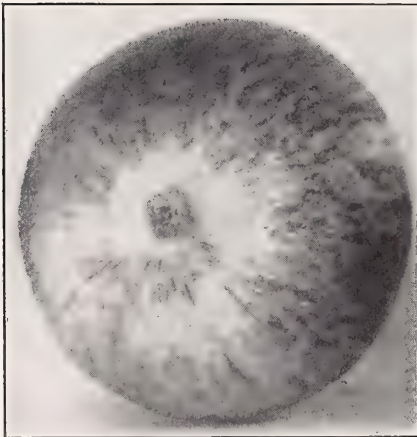
Mammoth Black Twig (Paragon). Dark red. November to January.

Marshall's Red, or Red Bellflower. Typical Bellflower shape; brilliant red. October to December.

Missouri Pippin. Yellow; striped red. December.

Northern Spy. Greenish yellow striped purplish red; very productive; late keeper. November to April.

Rambo. Yellowish white, streaked with red; a highly esteemed old variety. October.



Rome Beauty Apple

Red Astrachan. Large; deep crimson. July.

Red Beitigheimer. Very large; cream colored, flushed with light and dark red. September.

Red June. Deep red; very showy. June.

Rhode Island Greenig. Greenish yellow. October.

Rome Beauty. Yellow, shaded and striped with red. November to February.

Roxbury Russet. Brownish russet. October to January.

Smith's Cider. Large and handsome; yellow, shaded red. November to February.

Stayman's Winesap. Greenish yellow, striped with red. Fine market apple. January to May.

Stark. Greenish yellow, shaded red. Very profitable for market. December to March.

Swaar. Lemon-yellow; fine grained and tender; excellent for warm, dry climates. December.

Twenty Ounce. Very large, greenish yellow, streaked red. October.

White Astrachan. Greenish white; very showy; constantly increasing in popularity. July.

Winter Banana. Fancy market fruit; large; pale yellow; pink blush. November.

White Winter Pearmain. Pale yellow; adapts itself to all conditons. November to January.

White Pippin. Large, greenish white; flesh white and tender. December to February.



Stayman's Winesap Apple

Winesap. Yellow, streaked red; excellent for cider. November to February.

Yellow Bellflower. Large, oblong, yellow; a standard in California. October to January.



Winter Banana Apple

Yellow Newton Pippin. Large; golden yellow; extensively planted in California. A very promising commercial sort. January to May.

CRAB APPLE

Hyslop. Deep crimson. November to January.

Martha. Glossy yellow, shaded bright, red. Bears enormously. One of the best. September.

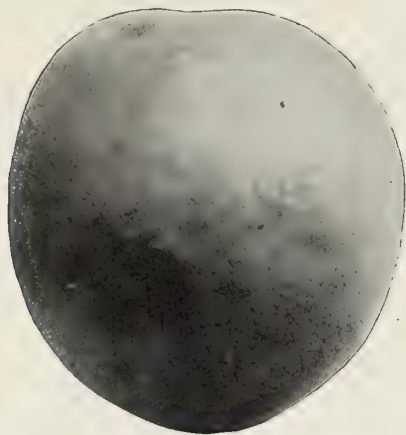
Red Siberian. Yellow with scarlet cheek. Bears young and abundantly. September.

Transcendent. Fruit very large; yellow striped red. Immensely productive. September.

Yellow Siberian. Beautiful golden yellow. August.

APRICOTS

The culture of this fruit is one of the most profitable industries in California. The climate being so well adapted to its growth, and the demand so great, it is



Royal Apricot

now in the front rank of profitable paying fruits. We offer the following varieties, being the best for market, canning and drying. There are many varieties of Apricots catalogued by nurserymen which we do not include in our list; we have tried them all and the following are the best sorts introduced to date. Any other variety of Apricot other than those we name below are "freaks," tried and found wanting.



Blenheim Apricot

Blenheim. Above medium; deep yellow; juicy and rich flesh. In great demand both for canning and drying. Trees regular and heavy bearers. Middle of June.

Hemskirke. (Alameda Hemskirke.) Almost as large as Moorpark, but earlier and more prolific; flesh bright orange; tender; plum-like flavor. June.

Large Early Montgamet. Large; deep golden yellow. Tree somewhat drooping. Early June.

Moorpark. Very large; red on the sunny side; flesh bright orange. The finest Apricot grown. Late June.

Newcastle Early. Medium; fine quality; good shipper and very valuable. First of June.

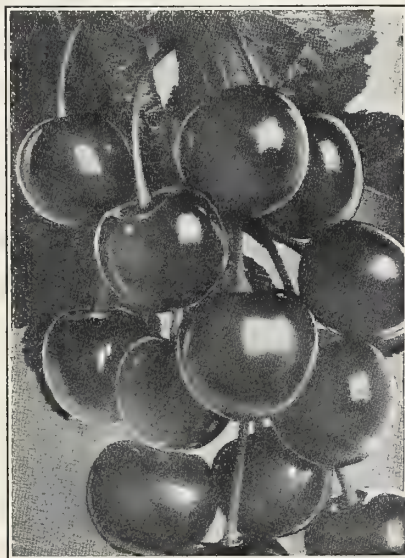
Royal. The most extensively planted variety. Medium; flesh pale orange, with rich, vinous flavor. Early June.

Routier's Peach. (Peach, Bergetti's French.) Yellow; flesh yellow, juicy. June 15.

Tilton. Orange-yellow, with pronounced flavor; valuable for canning and shipping. June.

CHERRIES

There are few finer fruits than the cherry and when planted in suitable locations invariably yield good crops. All varieties listed, except Early Richmond and



Bing Cherry.

English Morello belong to the Heart or Bigarreau class. Trees are of upright growth and are most fruitful along the foothills. The Early Richmond and English Morello differ in that the trees are smaller and more bushy and are heavy bearers in almost all localities.

Bing. H. One of the grandest blacks. Its large size, firmness and delicious flavor have caused it to be in active demand. The tree is a thrifty, upright grower and prolific bearer. Middle of June.

Black Tartarian. H. An old favorite. Deep, purplish black. Late May.

Centennial. H. Pale yellow, marbled and splashed with crimson; flesh firm, sweet; a good shipper. Early June.

Chapman. H. One of the best early market varieties. Deep black; very firm. April and May.

Early Purple Guigne. H. One of the best. Purple; tender, juicy, sweet. April and May.

Early Richmond. D. Medium; dark red; juicy; very productive. Middle of May.

English Morello. D. Large; deep red; tree small and slender. July.

Governor Wood. H. Deep yellow, shaded red; popular for canning and the table. Early June.

Lewelling. H. (Black Republican — Black Oregon.) Large size; black; young and profuse bearer. July.

Lambert. H. Its large size, rich, glossy deep red color, firm flesh, unsurpassed flavor, combine to make it one of the leading market varieties. Middle of June.

May Duke. H. Large; rich dark red. Late May.

Napoleon Bigarreau. H. (Royal Ann.) A magnificent Cherry of largest size; pale yellow with bright red cheek; flesh firm, sweet; the most popular all-round Cherry. Late June.

Royal Ann. See Napoleon Bigarreau—which is one and the same variety.

FIGS

California is the largest producer of commercial dried and green Figs in the United States. They are a very profitable crop to grow either in orchard or avenue. They are very popular as a border tree. We can supply fig trees in carload lots.



Calimyrna Fig

ADRIATIC CLASS

The Adriatic class of Figs do not require fertilization as do the Smyrna classes of Figs. However, when these varieties are pollinated through the agency of the figwasp (*Blastophaga*) it improves the fruit very materially. It is a good plan when planting out Fig orchards to procure a few trees of the Wild or Capri varieties for fertilization purposes.

Brown Turkey. Violet-brown; the earliest large Fig. Late June and early August.

Mission. (California Black.) Stands in the lead of all black Figs for shipping and drying. Tree a vigorous grower and heavy bearer. Late June and August.

San Pedro Black. Very large; violet-black; pulp red. Early in August.

San Pedro White. (Fico de San Pietro.) "Apple Fig." Excellent flavor; skin golden yellow; very palatable. Middle of June.

White Adriatic. Fruit large; greenish yellow; pulp carnation-red. Second week in August.

White Endich. Medium sized; thin white skin; pulp white. One of the best for canning and pickling. First week in August. Tree a rapid grower and an enormous bearer.

SMYRNA CLASS

It is absolutely necessary when planting out an orchard of Calimyrna, or Smyrna Figs, to plant a few varieties of the Wild or Capri sorts. The Calimyrna will not mature its crop and make merchantable fruit unless Caprifiged.

Calimyrna. Large to very large; lemon-yellow; pulp reddish amber, sometimes pale, turning dark, just before falling; seeds large, yellow, fertile, overspread with a clear white syrup, giving the fruit a richness and meatiness unsurpassed by any other Fig. Dries readily, dropping to the ground of its own accord. This is the world-famous Fig of commerce. August to October.

WILD OR CAPRI CLASS

It is a good plan to plant several varieties of Capri Fig trees when planting out a Fig orchard. This will insure a crop in case one or the other variety fails to yield, which happens in some seasons.

Capri No. 1. Produces an abundance of all crops necessary for the *Blastophaga*.

Capri No. 2. Produces an abundance of the Profichi crop.

Capri No. 3. Figs of the Profichi crop; quite large and early.

Capri Milco. One of the most promising varieties. A good producer of all the crops necessary to perpetuate the insect. Profichi crop rather late in maturing.

NECTARINES

The Nectarine is a most delicious fruit and requires the same culture as the Peach, from which it differs by having a smooth skin like the Plum. Melting quality of pulp combined with its rich, sweet-flavor, renders it especially desirable as a dessert fruit and for canning.

Boston. Large; bright yellow, with deep red cheek; flesh yellow, particularly rich and luscious. A splendid variety for home use or for market. Late July.

New White. Large; greenish white. Early July.

Stanwick. Very large; skin pale, shaded rich violet; flesh white, tender, juicy. The best all-round drying, shipping and canning sort. August.

PEARS

The cultivation of the pear extends to all parts of the state and adjacent territory. Thrives best on a heavy soil and does well in soils containing considerable alkali. Unlike most fruits, pears should be gathered before fully ripening and placed in a cool, dark place to complete the ripening process. The pear is extensively grown both commercially and for home use.



Pear Trees in Nursery Rows.

Bartlett. The leading commercial Pear of California for canning, shipping and drying, and more extensively planted than any other. Large, golden yellow, red cheek; thrives in all parts of California. August.

Beurre Clairgeau. Large; crimson; good shipper. September.

Beurre Hardy. Large; greenish, covered with light russet. Flesh buttery; good. September.

Comice. (Doyenne du Comice.) Large; juicy, very sweet. September to October.

Doyenne d'Ete. Small yellow, shaded bright red. One of the earliest. July.

Dana's Hovey. (Winter Seckel.) Skin greenish-yellow netted with russet. Flesh yellowish, juicy, with a rich aromatic flavor. Tree vigorous and a regular and heavy bearer. November.

Easter Beurre. Large, roundish; fine-grained; most desirable. October to January.

Glou Morceau. Pale greenish yellow, marked with small green dots; flesh fine-grained, with a sugary flavor; fine shipper. December.

Howell. Large; yellow, with minute russet dots. Immensely prolific. August.

Lawson, or Comet. Large; brilliant crimson on yellow ground. Most attractive early Pear. June.

Le Conte. Large; smooth and rich creamy yellow; excellent shipper. July.

Madeleine. The first early Pear. Pale yellow, dotted with brown. July.

P. Barry. Very large; yellow; juicy, fine-grained; excellent keeper. Tree a vigorous grower and heavy bearer. December to March.



Bartlett Pear.

Seckel. Richest and most highly flavored variety; brownish green with russet-brown cheek; flesh whitish, buttery. August to September.

Winter Bartlett. Large, resembling the early Bartlett; yellow, slightly russeted on one side.

Winter Nelis. Medium; yellowish green, gray-russet dots; flesh yellowish white; excellent shipper. December.

PEACHES

The Peach is one of the fruits that has made California famous as a fruit producing state. The large, fine and luscious Peaches grown in California are enough to make anyone enthusiastic over fruit culture. The trees do best on a well drained, sandy loam, rather than on land inclined to be moist. Twenty feet apart is a good average distance to set Peach trees. When too many fruits have set, the only remedy is to thin them out. Thinning is done before the pit has formed.

Admiral Dewey. Large and handsome; the best early yellow-fleshed variety; fine texture. Middle of June.

Alexander. Large; greenish white, shaded deep maroon; juicy and sweet. Early June.

Australian Saucer. Medium; flat; white shaded crimson; flesh white, sweet. July.

Bilyen's Late. Large; white with blush cheek; flesh white; excellent shipper. October.



Elberta Peach

Blood Cling. Medium; clouded purplish red, flesh deep red; esteemed for preserving. July.

Brigg's Red May. Greenish white, with red cheek; flesh white. Middle of June.

Crosby. Orange-yellow, splashed with carmine; valuable for shipping. Late August.

Early Imperial. Deep yellow, with dark red cheek; flesh juicy and firm. Last of June.

Early Crawford. Very large; skin yellow, red cheek; flesh yellow. Middle of July.

Elberta. Very showy and one of the best market and table varieties. Last of July.

Poster. Large; yellow, dark red cheek; fine for drying, market or canning. July.

George's Late Cling. Large; yellowish white, splashed with red; flesh firm. September.

Hale's Early. Large; skin greenish, mottled with red; flesh white, juicy and sweet. Early July.

Heath Cling. Very large; creamy white, with faint blush; flesh white. September.

Late Crawford. Very large, yellow with red cheek; flavor rich and excellent. Early August.

Lemon Cling. Large; lemon-shaped, deep yellow, red on sunny side. Good for canning. August.

Levy's Late, or Henrietta Cling. Deep yellow, shaded brownish red. Middle of September.

Lovell. Leads all other clear yellow freestones; medium to large. One of the best drying and canning freestones. First week in August.

McDevitt's Cling. Large; golden yellow; flesh of superior flavor. Last of August.



Early Crawford Peach

McKevitt's Cling. Creamy white with delicate blush; flesh firm, rich and sugary; as a canning Peach it has no superior. Late August.

Morris White. Large; greenish white; flesh firm, sweet and juicy. First of August.

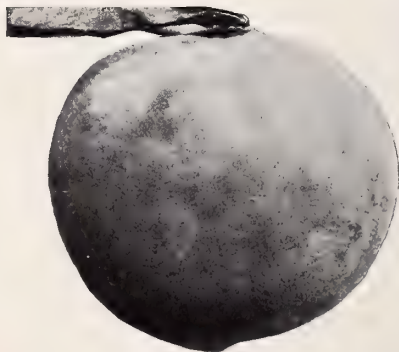
Muir. Very large; flesh clear yellow, very rich and sweet. The leading drying Peach of California; good for canning. Last of July.

Phillip's Cling. Large; yellow; flesh firm, clear yellow. Always commands the highest market price for canning. Late August.

Picquet's Late. Large; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow. Early in September.

Runyon's Orange Cling. Very large; yellow, with a dark crimson cheek. Early August.

Salway. Large; flesh deep yellow, rich and sweet. Good for canning and drying. Middle of September.



Phillip's Cling Peach

Sellers' Orange Cling. Very large; rich golden; standard among canners. Middle of August.

Sims' Cling. Very large; golden yellow. Fine for canning. Said to be an improved Phillip's Cling. Middle of August.

Sneed. Large, creamy white, with blush cheek; tender, juicy; valuable for shipping. One of the earliest. Middle of May.

Strawberry. Medium white, marbled dark red; flesh white, juicy, with rich flavor. Early July.

Susquehanna. Large; yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy. August.

Triumph. Large, with small pit; yellow, covered with dark crimson in the sun; flesh bright yellow, juicy and sweet. Tree an unusually strong grower and heavy producer. Middle of June.

Tuscan Cling. (Yellow Tuscan.) Very large; yellow. The best early canning Peach. Middle of July.

Van Buren Dwarf. Tree very dwarf and ornamental; fruit medium, yellow, shaded red; flesh of fine quality. Middle of August.

Wheatland. Very large; yellow, shaded red; flesh yellow, firm, melting, juicy. August.

Yellow St. John. Favorite southern sort; medium; yellow with red cheeks. Late June.



Salway Peach

NEW VARIETIES THAT RIPEN IN MAY

Arp Beauty. Flesh yellow, mottled bright crimson. Very juicy. Early May.

Greensboro. Originated by J. A. Young, Greensboro, N. C. Among the earliest and largest. Creamy white, with dainty blush; a wonderfully vigorous grower.

Mayflower. One of the earliest Peaches; red all over. Tree a strong grower, late bloomer, and heavy bearer. Early May.

Oklahoma Beauty. Extremely large; nearly round with high color. Among the finest in quality. Specimens measuring 8 inches in circumference are not uncommon. May.

Oklahoma Queen. Claimed by the introducer to be the "Queen of Peaches." Much larger than Greensboro. In size, color and quality one of the finest early Peaches grown. Wonderfully productive and a fine shipper. Middle of May.

PLUMS

The Plum seems to thrive throughout the Pacific Coast States and since the introduction of the Japanese sorts a few years ago, varieties may be had for every purpose and suited to nearly every condition of soil and climate. Those listed below have been thoroughly tested and are offered with confidence that they are the best in their respective classes for market, canning or home use.

Bavay's Green Gage. (Reine Claude de Bavay.) Large; greenish yellow; juicy. August.

Burbank. Medium; globular; cherry-red, with lilac bloom; flesh yellow; bears very young. Late June.

Bradshaw. Large; reddish purple; juicy and pleasant; regular bearer. Late July.

Chalco. Large; cinnabar-red; fine flavor; tremendous grower; very prolific. Early August.

Cherry Plum. Small; lively red, sometimes yellow; light bloom. June.

Climax. Very large; deep, dark red; flesh yellow; delicious flavor. Middle of June.

Clyman. Reddish purple; firm and sweet. Valuable for shipping; very prolific. June.

Coe's Golden Drop. Very large; light yellow; sweet and delicious. Late September.

Columbia. Largest size; nearly globular; brownish purple; rich, sugary and excellent. August.

Diamond. Heavy bearer; dark purple fruit, with deep bloom; good keeper and shipper. July to August.

Duane's Purple. Very large; reddish purple; flesh yellow. Late July.

Early Golden Drop. Small, bright yellow; sugary. Middle of June.

General Hand. Very large; oval; deep yellow; sweet and good. Late July.

Giant. Very large; flesh yellow; flavor good; freestone. Fine market variety. Late August.

Grand Duke. Dark purple; flesh greenish yellow, with rich flavor; fine shipper. Late August.

Green Gage. Medium; round; skin tender; yellowish green. Middle of July.

Imperial Gage. Above medium size; pale green; very juicy and rich. Late July.

Jefferson. Large; greenish yellow; one of the best for canning. July to September.

Kelsey Japan. Rich yellow, overspread with red; flesh yellow; very firm. July to September.

Peach. Very large; brownish red; flesh pale yellow; valuable for shipping. Early July.



Wickson Plum

Red Egg. (Red Magnum Bonum.) Large; pale red; subacid flavor. August to September.

Satsuma. (Blood Plum.) Large; dark red from skin to pit; firm; juicy. Early July.

Shropshire Damson. Oval; dark blue; very firm; flesh greenish, juicy and sprightly. Late September.

Simon Plum. (Apricot Plum.) Large; cinnabar-red; flesh yellow, with pine apple and banana flavor. Early July.

Washington. Large; yellow, with crimson blush; flesh yellow, firm, very sweet. Early August.

Wickson. Heart-shaped; deep cherry-red; flesh amber; very juicy. Early August.

Yellow Egg. Very large; oval; deep golden; juicy, but rather acid. July and August.

BURBANK'S NEW VARIETIES

Formosa. Of all the Japanese plums introduced in recent years, we do not think that there is a single one which possesses such a combination of good qualities as to bring it prominently to the front as a grand shipping fruit which will unquestionably appeal to the fancy trade. The tree is a very vigorous upright grower with large cherry-like foliage, thus affording ample protection to the fruit, which is of the largest size, heart-shaped, and of a light cherry-red color. Flesh pale yellow, usually firm, sweet, rich and delicious, with a delightful flavor. Ripens July.



Santa Rosa Plum.

Santa Rosa. If there is any one fruit whose characteristics are individualized, they are markedly pronounced in this one Plum. To begin with, it is extremely early, ripening the middle of June; it is very large; of a deep purplish crimson color, with a pale blue bloom; the flesh near the skin is purple shaded with rosy scarlet and pale amber toward the stone, which is quite small. It has a slight acidity next to the skin, merely enough, however, to relieve the fruit from cloying, which is such an objectionable feature in many Plums. It has a pleasing aroma so pronounced that a single fruit will perfume a large room. Its many qualities may be summed up briefly by stamping it as a good grower, good bearer, fine shipper, good keeper, and in every way a money maker.

PRUNES

The Prune belongs to the Plum family; in fact it is a Plum which dries successfully without the removal of the pit. On this coast as far north as Washington, Prune growing is of commercial importance, but in California it has found its greatest perfection.



French Prune

Fellenberg. (Italian Prune.) Large; dark purple; flesh greenish yellow; freestone. August.

French. (Petite Prune d'Agen.) Medium size; purple; sweet and rich; standard for drying, and more extensively planted than any other. August.

French Improved. This Prune has the characteristics of the French, with the exception of size. It being much larger.

German. (Quetsche.) Long; purple, with blue bloom; flesh green, sweet; freestone. August and September.

Hungarian. Tree is a vigorous grower and heavy bearer. Very large; reddish violet; juicy and sweet; profitable for shipment. August.

Imperial Epineuse. (Imperial.) Very large; violet-purple; exceedingly sweet. Valuable market variety on account of size and quality. September.

Robe de Sargent. Large; deep purple; flesh rich and sugary. A fine prune, about ten days earlier than the French Prune. August and September.

Silver Prune. Largest size; pale yellow; profitable for bleaching and canning. September.

Sugar. Dark purple; flesh yellow, tender and rich; valuable for shipping green. Early August.

Standard. (New.) A cross between the Tragedy and Sugar Prune. Reddish purple; very heavy bearer. Fruit large and very good for drying and shipping. Is very sweet and a perfect freestone.

Tragedy. Dark purple; flesh yellowish green; very rich and sweet. Valuable as an early shipper. Early July.

QUINCES

No family orchard is complete without a few quince trees, as the fruit is admirable for preserving and sauces. It thrives quite well throughout the Pacific Coast region, preferring a rather moist soil, or one capable of being irrigated.

Apple, or Orange. Large; fine golden color; valuable for preserves or flavoring. September.

Champion. Very large; lively yellow; cooks very tender. Late September.

Meech. A vigorous grower and a heavy bearer, lively yellow of great beauty. Fine cooking sort.

Rea's Mammoth. Large, bright yellow; a strong grower, and very productive. October.

Pineapple. Originated by Luther Burbank. Flavor is suggestive of the pineapple. Makes a superior jelly, can be eaten raw and will cook as tender in five minutes as the best cooking apple.

Smyrna. Very large, and of a lively lemon-yellow; when cooked it is very tender, with a pronounced Quince taste and odor. October.



Harvesting the Olive

THE POPULAR OLIVE.

OLIVES

Olive planting has commanded wide attention in this State and especially in the San Joaquin Valley, and the small interior valleys of Southern California. This interest has been awakened from the fact that the Olive industry has become established, not only from the planter's standpoint, but also in the making of olive oil and the manufacture of first-class green and ripe olive pickles.

Our Olive trees have given better satisfaction to our patrons than those bought from many other nursery concerns. We originated the method of puddling our trees when taken from the nursery row, in a solution of adobe soil; this protects the root system from exposure and insures their growth.

Ascolano. Large; early among the best of the pickling varieties, and one for which there is an increasing demand. First of November.

Manzanillo. One of the standards for green and ripe pickles. Produces oil of a very high grade. Very hardy and a regular and prolific bearer. First week in October.

Mission. Tree a handsome, upright grower and fine for avenues. Medium to large; excellent pickles as well as a superior oil. Late October.

Nevadillo Blanco. Medium; deep black; rapid grower; rich in oil and makes a pickle of superior flavor, but runs somewhat small in size. Late September.

Obliza. Large; borne in clusters on the stems. Excellent for pickles. Middle of October.

Sevillano. The largest of all. The "Queen Olive" of commerce. Early October.

NUT BEARING TREES.

ALMONDS

Considering that the Almond is one of the leading nuts known to commerce, too little attention has been devoted to its culture. It finds congenial conditions throughout California in favored sections free from biting spring frosts. Wickson, in his "California Fruits," says that "the Almond prefers a loose, light, warm soil and heavy, poorly drained soils should be avoided. Though they need moisture enough to make good, thrifty growth, they will produce good crops on soils that are too light or dry to grow Peaches."

Drake's Seedling. Regular and abundant bearer; soft shell. Of the Languedoc class; bears abundantly where that variety is a total failure.

Eureka (new). Kernel similar to the famous Jordan. However, it is smaller in size and of the papershell variety. Commands very highest prices on the market. Prolific bearer. In full bloom in March.

Harriot's Seedlings, or Commercial. One of the largest of the soft shells, with a sweet kernel.

I. X. L. Sturdy, upright grower; nut large; soft shell; bears heavily and regularly. Highly recommended by all orchardists who have tried it.

Jordan. The famous Spanish variety so long sought after by nut-growers. Nuts are long, with hard shells; the kernels are superior in flavor; long and plump and filling the entire cavity. A strong thrifty grower and heavy bearer, and will probably do much to give Almond growing in California a strong impetus.

Ne Plus Ultra. Large and very long; soft shell; hulls free. Tree a rapid grower and regular, heavy bearer.

Nonpareil. Weeping habit and forms a beautiful tree. One of the best. An extraordinary heavy bearer of the paper-shell type.

Peerless. Preferred by some to I. X. L., which it resembles, but the nut is larger.

Texas Prolific. Closely resembling Drake's Seedling. Kernel very plump and of medium size, shell soft, hulls very easily. Never fails to produce a good crop.

PECANS

Seedling Pecans. We can supply Seedling Pecans grown from selected seed, in quantities. These can be grafted over later onto the newer sorts; however, many planters prefer Seedling Pecans to the grafted sorts owing to the extreme hardness of the former.

GRAFTED NAMED SORTS.

Frotscher. One of the best; nuts cylindrical; shell thin, parting from the kernel easily.

Pabst. Nut cylindrical; soft-shell; kernel particularly well filled.



Stuart Pecan Tree.

Russell. Vigorous and productive. Nut oval, pointed, very large; shell very thin.

Stuart. A standard for commercial orchards; large; good shape and of fine appearance; always well filled; meat of good flavor.

Success. One of the largest and best; shell very thin; kernel plump.

Van Deman. Large and oblong in shape; shell thin; kernels plump; good quality.

CHESTNUTS

Every family orchard should include a chestnut tree; the tree is ornamental in addition to its nut bearing.

American Sweet. The well-known native tree of the eastern states; nuts small but sweet; very desirable in the coast countries.

Italian, or Spanish. Introduced from Southern Europe. Very ornamental; medium-sized nuts.

Japanese Mammoth. Tree of compact habit. Nuts very large, being over an inch wide and weighing one and one-half ounces each.

WALNUTS

The growing of what is commonly known as the English Walnut has now attained large proportions in California; in fact the Walnut is the most important of the nut fruits grown here. It is peculiarly adapted to the conditions of climate and deep alluvial soils of our coast valley where either surface or sub-irrigation is possible. Under these conditions it is of easy culture. The crop is not expensive to gather and market and is one of the most profitable. For commercial planting the trees are placed 40 or 50 feet apart, allowing room for the wide spreading top.

WALNUTS GROWN FROM SEED.

American Black. Moderate grower, starting late in the spring. Nut is very hard, with corrugated exterior.

California Black. Rapid growing and desirable as a stock; adapts itself to all conditions. Nut medium size with hard, smooth shell.

Placentia Perfection. A chance seedling, now generally recognized as a leader in Southern California.

Santa Barbara Soft Shell. Large; thin shell; kernels white, full and sweet.

WALNUTS GRAFTED ON CALIFORNIA BLACK ROOTS.

Bijou. (Large-fruited.) Immense in size; the quality of the kernel is excellent.

Chaberte. Good size; kernel extra fine flavor; a good bearer; one of the best.

Cut-leaved. A most graceful ornamental tree; particularly adapted to gardens and lawns; foliage deeply cut and lacinated; nut large, round, smooth shell; kernel sweet and well filled, and of the very best quality.



Franquette Walnut

Eureka. The trees are upright, vigorous growers, with clean branches and open growth; bark slightly rough and not subject to sunburn; the most resistant to blight known at present, and one of the best producers; specially desirable in localities having late frosts, being a late bloomer and ripening about ten days later than the average; nuts large, soft shell, elongated, smooth and tightly sealed.

Concord. Originated in Walnut Creek (Contra Costa County) California. Large, round nuts, well filled. Good bearer.

Franquette. The standard among Walnuts, and commanding a higher price in the market than any other Walnut. Nut large, elongated, oval and very attractive in form; kernel full, sweet, with a very rich nutty flavor. Blooms late in spring.

Mayette. This ranks with the Franquette as one of the leading commercial varieties. Imported under the trade name Grenoble; size large and unequaled as a dessert nut; an abundant bearer; starts very late in the spring.



Willson's Wonder Walnut

Neff's Prolific. Large oval nuts, tightly sealed. Ripens early.

Parisienne. Large; excellent; starts late. The nut is large and of fine shape.

Placentia Perfection. A very vigorous grower; commences to bear abundantly about the fifth year after planting. An improved Santa Barbara Soft Shell, commanding 1½ to 2 cents per pound more than its parent.

Praeparturien. Flowers late and bears young and regularly; not affected by frosts.

The Willson Wonder Walnut. This Walnut is the largest commercial nut of the Walnut family grown. Trees of this variety two years old grafted on California Black Walnuts, produce under proper conditions from 8 to 36 nuts to the tree. As a money maker there is nothing in the tree line, especially of the nut family, that will bring such early returns. The tree produces its nuts in clusters and the foliage is very large and dense, affording shade and preventing sunburning so common among other varieties of Walnuts. The tree is a strong grower. The nut in addition to its large size is of the very best quality and experts have pronounced it the King of all Walnuts.

Nut Trees of all kinds make excellent Border and Avenue Trees. It is far better to embellish your vacant spots, borders and avenues with trees that produce a crop rather than trees of a purely ornamental nature. The Nut Family of Trees are admirably adapted for this purpose, increasing your income over and above your regular returns from your crop proper.



CITRUS AND TROPICAL FRUITS.

ORANGES

Golden Nugget Navel. (New.) Oblong; good size; deliciously sweet; seedless. November to March.

Kumquat. Dwarf of Citrus tribe; golden yellow fruit about the size of a gooseberry. Suitable for a pot-plant. Blooms freely.



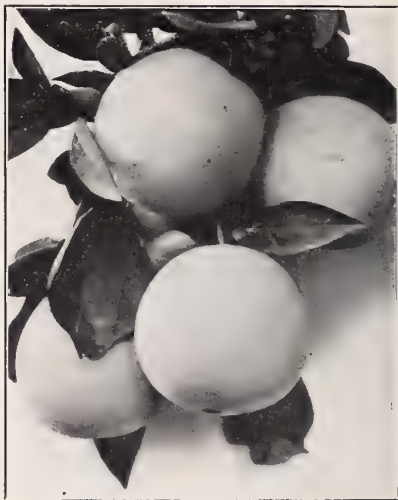
Dancy's Tangerine

Mediterranean Sweet. Large; pulp solid and few seeds; ripens late. February.

Navelencia. (New.) Ripens sixty days after Washington; equal to the very best. April to June.

Ruby Blood. Medium; very smooth; pulp rich, juicy and melting. January to April.

Satsuma. (Unshu, Oonshiu.) Deep yellow; flesh very tender, juicy; entirely seedless. October to December.



Washington Navel Orange

St. Michael. Small; round; firm; thin skin; pulp juicy and very sweet. February.

Tangerine. (Dancy's.) Medium size; very sweet; rind thin and separating readily. March.



Villa Franca. Lisbon. Eureka.

Thomson's Improved Navel. Medium size; very smooth and thin; pulp juicy. Two weeks earlier than Washington Navel. November to January.

Valencia Late. The leading spring and summer shipping orange. Fruit large, oblong, not unlike the Paper Rind St. Michael in color and texture; ripens late, and keeps its fine qualities late into the summer months. Desirable in localities not subject to late frosts.



Valencia Late Tree.

Washington Navel. In California it has reached its highest stage of perfection and stands in the lead of all other varieties for its large size, lusciousness and sweetness of pulp. The most extensively planted variety on the market. November to March. This is the finest shipping orange known to commerce the world over. Its firm texture, fine flavor and "standing" qualities render its shipment to European markets not only feasible, but profitable.

LEMONS

Eureka. Medium size; sweet; smooth, glossy; abundant acid and very little rag. Very popular with growers on account of its heavy summer crop, maturing when Lemons are in greatest demand.

Lisbon. Medium size; sweet rind and very strong acid; few seeds; a prolific bearer. Very hardy.

Villa Franca. Oblong; rind thin, without any trace of bitterness; pulp acid, juicy, nearly seedless. A fine commercial variety.

LIMES

Bearss Seedless. Very large; seedless; very juicy, with pronounced acidity. One of the best in cultivation. Hardy, enormously productive, and matures fruit the year round.

Mexican. Largely used in California for hedges; fruit large and excellent.

Tahiti. Strong grower; fruit very large, but coarse and of inferior quality.

POMELOS OR GRAPE FRUIT

Marsh's Seedless. Medium; skin very smooth, glossy, lemon-yellow color; pulp juicy, with very little rag. The finest variety of Pome-lo. The fruit will hang on the trees till late in September.



Marsh's Seedless Pomelo

Triumph. Medium size; peel smooth, clear, thin, and fine-grained; very heavy. One of the best.

AVOCADO

Alligator Pear. (*Persea gratissima*.) Is a native of the American tropics. Is but slightly grown in the United States. Usually a taste for the fruit has to be acquired. When a taste is once acquired people often become excessively fond of it. Fruits vary in size from 1½ to 5 inches in length. In color the fruit ranges from green to purple. Trees grow from 25 to 30 feet in height.



Avocado or Alligator Pear

LOQUAT

The fruit of the improved types of Loquat is large and of fine flavor, and must not be compared to the ordinary varieties with large pit and little pulp. Our sorts are of the best.

Seedling Loquat. Trees grown from seed taken from best budded sorts. Fruit from seedlings vary, however, from parent many times. However, the Seedling Loquat is very hardy and ornamental.

BUDDED VARIETIES.

Advance. Very large; deep lemon-yellow; flesh firm, juicy and sweet.

Premier. Large; lemon-yellow; flesh melting, juicy and sweet.

Victor. Golden yellow fruit, slightly vinous but quite sweet; fine for preserves and jellies.

PERSIMMONS

Dai-Dai-Maru. Very large; light yellow; flesh delicious, firm, juicy.

Hachiya. Very large; conical; bright red with dark blotches; flesh deep yellow, soft and jelly-like when ripe. One of the best. September.

Tsuro-No-Ko. Medium; bright orange-red; very sweet and juicy. November.

Tane-Nashi. Very large; bright red; flesh yellow; seedless. A good market variety of fine quality. Vigorous grower and heavy bearer. September.

Yemon. Large; dull red; flesh deep yellow; seedless. When fully ripened, one of the most delicious Persimmons. November.



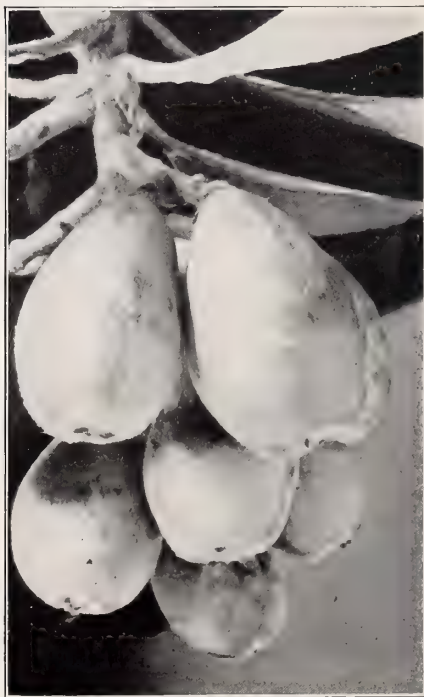
Tane-Nashi Persimmon

POMEGRANATES

Paper-Shell. Very large; skin thin; pale yellow, with crimson cheek.

Spanish Ruby. Fruit large, with sweet, juicy pulp; ripens in September.

Wonderful. The largest and most attractive of all. Valuable for shipment. Ripens early. Pulp a rich garnet color, with an abundance of juice, dark as port wine; exquisite flavor. October.



Advance Loquat

RAISIN, WINE AND TABLE GRAPES.

RAISIN, WINE, TABLE GRAPES

We grow in quantities the commercial varieties of grapes and we are prepared to supply Table, Wine and Raisin Grape-vines in carload lots. Grapevine stock is one of our specialties in fact.

FOREIGN TABLE AND SHIPPING

Almeria. Yellowish green; largely shipped from Spain, packed in cork dust. October.

Black Ferrera. Large; black, with violet bloom; flesh sweet; valuable for shipping. Late September.

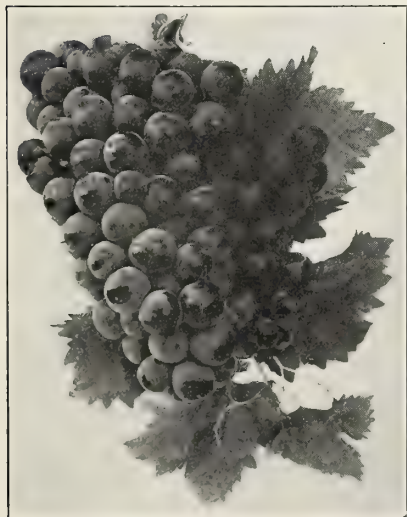
Black Morocco. Very large; black; flesh firm, juicy, sweet and crackling. November.

Black Cornichon. (Red Cornichon.) Bunches long; berries long; skin thick and dark. October.

Black Hamburg. Large; round; coal-black; Black Muscat or Muscat Hamburg; flesh sweet and juicy. Late September.

Chasselas de Fontainebleau. (White Sweet-water.) Medium size; round; greenish yellow; pulp juicy, sweet. Late July.

Dattier de Beyrouth. (Rosaki.) The most popular and best grape introduced from Europe in recent years. Bunches are large and the berries are loose, very large, somewhat oval, and of a beautiful golden amber color. Very juicy. Fine table, shipping and raisin grape. Ripens two weeks earlier than the Malaga.



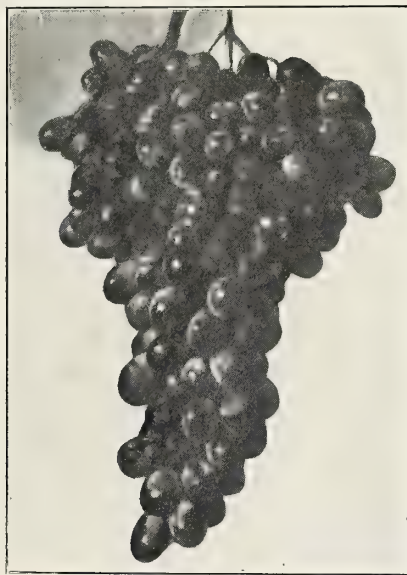
Black Hamburg Grape

Emperor. Large; oblong; deep rose; one of the most profitable market Grapes. November.

Flame Tokay. Large; pale red covered with bloom; flesh firm, sweet. September.

Gros Colman. As large as Damson Plums; skin thin; very dark, covered with bloom; flesh firm, with a pleasant vinous flavor. November.

Lady Finger. Rare, highly esteemed for table use. Late September.



Emperor Grape

Malaga. Very large; oval; yellowish green; fleshy; one of the best shipping Grapes. August.

Rose of Peru. Large; fruit round, highly esteemed as a market variety. October.

Sabal Kanski. Large; coppery red; bunches often weigh eight pounds. September.

FOREIGN WINE GRAPES.

Alicante Bouschet. Red; gives a very superior wine; bright in color. September.

Burger. German; produces a light, white wine of excellent quality. September.

Carignan. Medium, slightly oblong; makes a superior type of red wine. September.

Fehér Zagos. Very productive in sandy and heavy soils; greenish; a valuable sherry Grape. September.

Grenache. Heavy producer in the interior; makes an excellent claret. September.

Mission. Berries medium, round, purple-black; sweet and delicious. September.

Petit Bouschet. Medium; black; red pulp; largely used for blending clarets. September.

Petit Syrah. (Serine.) Medium; black; one of the best of the claret types. September.

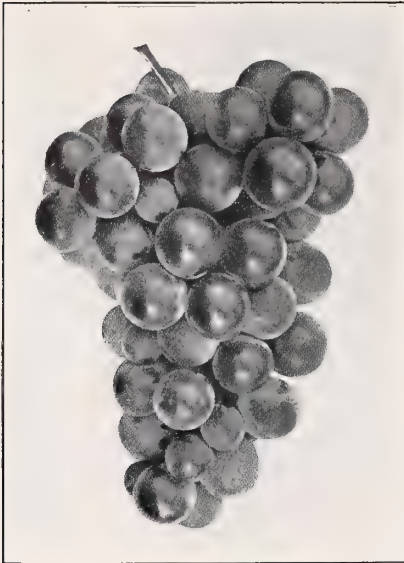
Zinfandel. Round; dark purple; most extensively planted in California for claret. September.

AMERICAN GRAPES.

Agawam. One of the best red varieties; large; pulp tender, sweet. August.

Catawba. Coppery red, becoming purplish when well ripened; vinous and rich. September.

Concord. Bunch and berry very large; blue-black; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender. August.



Concord Grape

Goethe. Berry large; skin yellowish green; flesh tender, sweet and delicious. Late September.

Isabella. Berries black; oval, juicy and sweet with distinct musky flavor. September.

Moore's Diamond. Large; greenish white; juicy and almost without pulp; few seeds. September.

Moore's Early. Very large; black, resembling Concord; ten days earlier. August.

Niagara. Pale yellow; flesh tender and sweet; one of the best whites. September.

Pierce. (Isabella Regia.) Of extraordinary size and exceedingly sweet. Late September.

Woodruff. Very large, red and attractive and of very good quality. September.

Worden. Bunch and berry large; black; compact; handsome; a fine table Grape. August.

Campbell's Early. Extremely early; promises to be one of the best new American Grapes of recent introduction; bunch and berry large and glossy black with blue bloom, very sweet and juicy.

RAISIN GRAPES

Muscat. The variety so extensively planted for raisins. This is the famous raisin Grape of commerce. It is also a good table variety and highly prized for its exquisite flavor. September.

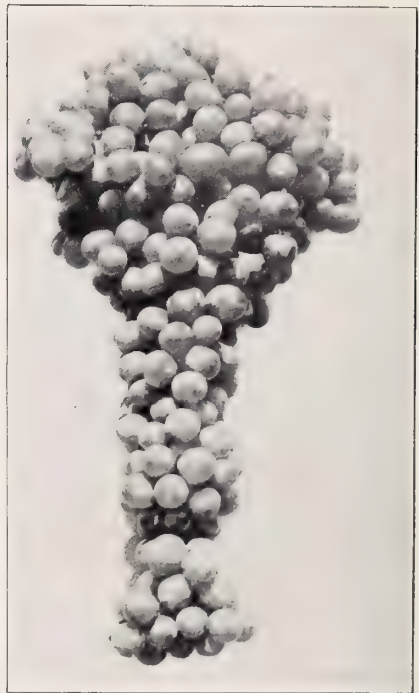
Sultana. Small; amber colored; seedless; makes fine seedless raisins. August.

Thompson's Seedless. Very large; greenish yellow; firm, oval, seedless; prized for shipping and raisins.

UNROOTED GRAPE CUTTINGS FOR NURSERYMEN

One of our Leading Specialties is the supplying of unrooted grape cuttings for nurserymen and others desiring to grow in nursery rows their own grape vines, or for grafting on their native stocks. We have an extensive business for this class of stock in Australia, South America, and other foreign countries. We also supply many nursery firms in the United States with grape cuttings for their own propagation.

We are, therefore, prepared to supply unrooted grape cuttings of all leading varieties of grape vines in quantities to all those wishing to root their own vines. No orders for less than 5000 of any one kind, however, accepted, and parties ordering cuttings from us must send in their orders so as to reach us before February 1st of each year.



Thompson's Seedless Grape

We make our cuttings from established vineyards, and those entirely free from disease, insuring healthy stock in every particular. Send in a list of your wants for quotations.



THE BERRY FRUITS.

The berries or small bush fruits, the blackberry, dewberry, raspberry, loganberry, currant and gooseberry are all too well known to make necessary an introductory note calling attention to their merit. Thriving successfully almost everywhere, yielding bountiful crops with little or no attention, yet responding quickly to good care, they should without fail go into every home garden in sufficient quantity to supply the family with fresh fruit during the season, with enough left over for canning and preserving purposes.

BLACKBERRIES—STANDARD VARIETIES.

Crandall's Early-Everbearing. Large and firm.

Erie. Largest size; coal black.

Evergreen. Large; black. July to November.

Kittatinny. Large; conical; juicy, sweet, excellent.

Lawton. Large; ripens late; very productive.

Wilson's Junior. Large; black; very productive.

LOGANBERRY.

The fruit is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, dark red; as large as the largest blackberry, and partakes of the flavor of both the blackberry and raspberry; excellent for the table, eaten raw or stewed, and makes a fine jelly or jam. Ripe in May.

PHENOMENAL BERRY.

Originated by Burbank; berries grow in clusters of from 5 to 10 and are somewhat larger than the Loganberry, to which it has a close resemblance.



MAMMOTH BLACKBERRY.

Supposed to be a cross between the wild Blackberry of California and the Crandall's Early. Deep red; enormously productive and exceedingly early; fruit enormous in size.

HIMALAYA BLACKBERRY.

Imported originally from the Himalaya mountains by Luther Burbank. It is a remarkable grower, canes growing 40 feet in a single season; an enormous bearer, and a good shipper; berry round, very few seeds and with almost no core.

DEWBERRY.

Gardena. Large; glossy black; delicious; heavy bearer. Middle of May.

Lucretia. Very large; glossy black; luscious. May.

RASPBERRY.

Cuthbert. Large; rich crimson; good shipper.

Golden Queen. Large; golden yellow; fine quality.

Gregg. Standard blackcap; productive and hardy; occupies the same position among blackcaps as Cuthbert among the red sorts.



Marlboro Raspberry

Hansell. Bright crimson; productive; very early.

Marlboro. Very large; bright scarlet; excellent.

Mammoth Cluster. Blackcap; of high quality.

Souhegan. One of the most valuable of the blacks; very large; early.

CURRENTS.

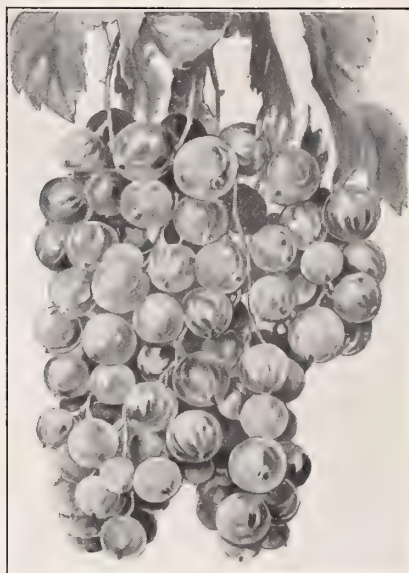
Black Naples. Very large and black.

Cherry. Very large; deep red.

Fay's Prolific. Bright red; very sweet.

La Versailles. Large size; bright red.

White Grape. Large; yellowish white.



White Grape Currant.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Downing. Good size; whitish green; good.

Oregon Champion. Very large; brownish red.

Smith's Improved. Quite large; light green.

STRAWBERRIES.

Brandywine. Large; roundish; conical; flesh firm; a valuable medium to late variety.

Jessie. Large; handsome; roundish; conical; dark red; plant vigorous and productive.

Marshall. Very large; dark rich crimson; quality good; firm.

Esculent Roots.

ASPARAGUS.

Conover's Colossal. A standard kind of first quality; tender and highly flavored.

Palmetto. A valuable variety, producing enormous and delicious sprouts.

RHUBARB.

Myatt's Linnaeus. Large; early; tender and fine.

Burbank's Crimson Winter. Pale, greenish crimson; especially adapted to the long seasons of California.

HOP ROOTS.

Very valuable commercially and useful as a shade vine to be planted on fences, around porches and any place where a quick growing vine is desired.

Ornamental Department



EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS TREES.

In California, where there is such a scarcity of native trees, especially in the middle and southern parts, it is necessary to plant shade trees. The first cost of these is not great, and the after attention, until they are old enough to care for themselves, should be a pleasure to those who have planted them. For roadside planting we particularly recommend the following: Black Walnut, Catalpa, Elm, Maple, Poplar and Sycamore.

DECIDUOUS SHADE TREES.

Albizia Julibrissin. Feathery foliage; pink feathery flowers.

Alder, European (*Alnus glutinosa*). A rapid-growing tree, well adapted to moist situations.

Almond, Double White (*Amygdalus Davidiana alba*). First tree to bloom in the spring. Double white flowers appearing before the leaves.

Ash, American White. Broad, round head and dense foliage.

Bald Cypress. A deciduous coniferous tree of slender habit.

Beech (*Fagus*). Among the most beautiful of deciduous trees, with rich, glossy foliage. Do best in a cool, damp climate.

European (*F. sylvatica*). Compact head with foliage of deep, dark, glossy green.

Birch, European White (*Betula alba*). A rapid-growing tree with silvery white bark, and slender, drooping branches.

Bird Cherry (*Cerasus padus*). Wide-spreading tree with long racemes of white flowers in spring and bearing a small black fruit, resembling wild cherries.

Paper Mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*). A fine tree for city streets; of rapid growth and forming a compact head. Remarkable for its cylindrical catkins.

Catalpa. Highly ornamental trees with large, bright green foliage and beautiful white flowers in showy panicles.

Catalpa speciosa. Bean Tree. 40 to 60 feet. Bears the most showy flowers, probably, of all our native ornamental trees.

Elm, Cork Bark. Very desirable for streets and avenues; young branches; very corky.

Elm, English, or French. An erect tree of rapid compact growth, with dark green foliage.

Elm, Huntingdon. Very erect habit; bark smooth; one of the finest.

Empress Tree (*Paulownia imperialis*). A rapid-growing tropical-looking tree, with enormous round leaves and large clusters of purple flowers in spring.

Honey Locust, Common. Striking ornamental tree, with finely pinnate, glossy green foliage; greenish flowers and bean-like pods. As an avenue tree it is very picturesque.

Hop Tree (*Ptelea trifoliata*). A small tree, with short spreading branches and glossy green foliage. Flowers small, greenish white, followed in the fall by wafer-like fruits.



Catalpa
(See Page 29)

Horse Chestnut, European (*Asculus hippocastanum*). Showy foliage and white flowers in upright panicles.

Judas Tree. (*Cercis*). Striking ornamental tree loaded with a mass of pea-shaped pink blossoms in early spring.

Kentucky Coffee Tree (*Gymnocladus Canadensis*). An ornamental, hardy tree with rough bark, blunt, cane-like branches and bright yellow fragrant flowers.

Koelreuteria paniculata (Varnish tree). Small tree; glossy divided foliage; yellow flowers. Fine for lawns.

Linden, American. Shapely trees, with large, handsome foliage.

Locust, Black (*Robinia pseudacacia*). A good timber tree of very rapid growth. Flowers white.

Pink-Flowering (*R. decaisneana*). A vigorous straggling grower with pink flowers; very ornamental.

Rose-Flowering (*R. hispida*). Dwarf-growing bristling branches; beautiful rose-colored flowers.

Umbrella (*R. Bessoniana*). The most ornamental locust, with compact round head, making a fine shade tree; nearly thornless.

Maple, Ash-Leaved. Large, fine spreading tree of rapid growth; foliage ash-like; a fine avenue tree.

Maple, California, or Large-Leaved. Vigorous growing, with large, dark green, lustrous leaves.

Maple, Norway (*A. platanoides*). Large and handsome; deep green foliage and compact growth. A valuable avenue tree for interior valleys.

Magnolia, Cucumber Tree (*Magnolia acuminata*). Pyramidal tree; large leaves and yellowish white flowers.

Maidenhair Tree (*Salisburia adiantifolia*). Foliage fern-like, yellowish-green, curiously lobed, resembling maidenhair fern.

Mountain Ash. (*Sorbus*). These very ornamental trees all have handsome foliage, turning orange-red in the fall. The scarlet fruit often remain all winter.

Mulberry, Downing's Everbearing (*Morus rubra*). A rapid grower and valuable as a shade tree; produces good fruit.

New American. A vigorous grower, with fine, large leaves and producing large black fruit.

Persian, or English. A slow-growing variety producing the largest and finest fruit of all Mulberries; very productive.

Russian. Of spreading, habit and rapid growth. Valuable for timber.

Mulberry, White. Medium-sized, glossy green foliage; fruit small, pale white.



Norway Maple

Oak, English (*Quercus pedunculata*). Of low, spreading growth; leaves dark green, fading to yellow and russet-brown in autumn.

Oak, Valley. One of the great and striking trees of California, with wide-spreading and slender, drooping branches. Thrives in open fertile valleys.



Texas Umbrella

Peach, Flowering. (*Persica*.) They blossom in April and the branches, covered with a mass of beautiful highly colored flowers.

Plum, Flowering. (*Prunus*.) Medium-sized trees, used very effectively in grouping with other trees and shrubs.

Poplars, Balm of Gilead. A handsome, tall tree with spreading branches.

Poplars, Carolina. Very rapid grower. Valuable for avenue planting.

Poplars, Lombardy. Erect-growing tree with a tall, spiry-like form.

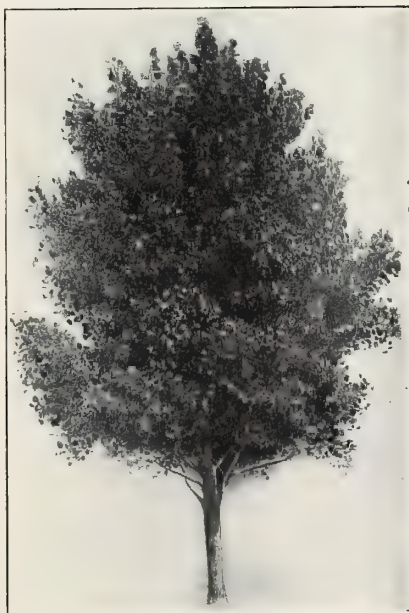
Sycamore, European. Erect-growing tree, with bright green foliage and beautifully mottled trunk.

Texas Umbrella. One of the handsomest shade trees of umbrella form; shade very dense; foliage bright dark green.

Thorn, English Hawthorn (*C. monogyna*). Small tree with spreading, spiny branches; flowers single white; fruit scarlet.

Tulip. Has light green, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves and greenish yellow, tulip-shaped flowers.

Elm, Camperdown Weeping. Vigorous branches; forming a roof-like head.



Poplar, Balm of Gilead

WEeping DECIDUOUS TREES.

Cherry, Japanese Weeping Flowering (*Cerasus Japonica rosea pendula*). A graceful tree, covered in spring with blossoms before the leaves appear.

Birch, Cut-Leaved Weeping (*Betula alba pendula laciniata*). Has a silvery white bark and slender drooping branches with deeply lacinated foliage.

Mulberry, Teas' Weeping. A very graceful weeping tree, with long slender branches, drooping to the ground parallel to the stem.

Willow, Common. The well-known Weeping Willow.

Willow, Golden (*Salix vitellina aurea*). A handsome tree, branches golden yellow.



Teas' Weeping Mulberry

EVERGREEN SHADE TREES

The Evergreens embrace some of the most beautiful trees and shrubs in cultivation. With a variety of climates such as are prevalent on the Pacific Coast, nearly



Cryptomeria Japonica

every evergreen tree or shrub can be successfully grown. They are invaluable as screens against objectionable objects, wind-breaks and hedges. The evergreen has made possible some of the most enchanting results in ornamental planting.

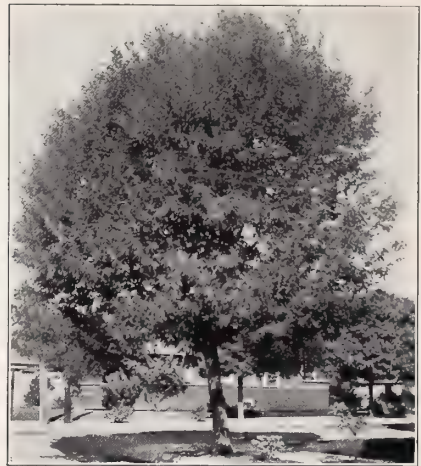
Yellow Wood (*Cladrastis tinctoria*). One of the finest American trees; foliage of a light green color; flowers pea-shaped, white, sweet-scented, appearing in May in great profusion.

Cryptomeria Japonica (Japan Cedar). Large, elongated, pyramidal tree, with straight, slender, tapering trunk; fern-like, upward spreading branches.

Casuarina (The Beefwoods). Native of Australia; extremely hardy, of reddish color, hence the name. A valuable tree for the coast as well as for the interior. Fine for avenues and hedges. Requires heavy pruning.

ACACIAS.

Dealbata. (Silver Wattle.) A rapid growing tree, feathery foliage; golden yellow flowers in February.



Acacia Dealbata

Decurrens. (Green Wattle.) One of the best for parks or avenues; leaves feathery dark green; flowers whitish yellow; appearing in May.

Floribunda. A beautiful street tree of pendulous habit; long narrow leaves and bright yellow flowers.

Latifolia. Of spreading habit; valuable for grouping; long, glossy green leaves; flowers golden yellow.

Melanoxylon. (Australian Black Wood.) A strong grower; one of the best for parks and street ornamentation.

Mollissima. (Black Wattle.) One of the finest, foliage feathery, dark green; flowers yellow, appearing in early spring.

ARAUCARIAS.

Araucaria Bidwilli. (Bunya Bunya Tree.) A magnificent tree; branches in regular whorls, closely set with spiny, deep green leaves; handsome for lawn, and by far the finest and most attractive of all evergreen trees.

Araucaria Excelsa. (Norfolk Island Pine.) One of the handsomest of all trees; pyramidal in form and very symmetrical; very desirable for interior decoration; not adapted to outdoor culture in the warm interior valleys.

**Araucaria Bidwilli**

Arborvitae. (*Thuja*.) The *Thuyas* are all of regular, symmetrical habit. They are roundish, pyramidal, and are well suited for massing or borders, also for hedges and windbreaks. We grow all leading varieties, including the Plain Green, Evergolden and Golden Tipped. Splendid for lawn decorations and also as specimen tub plants.

**Cedrus Deodara.**

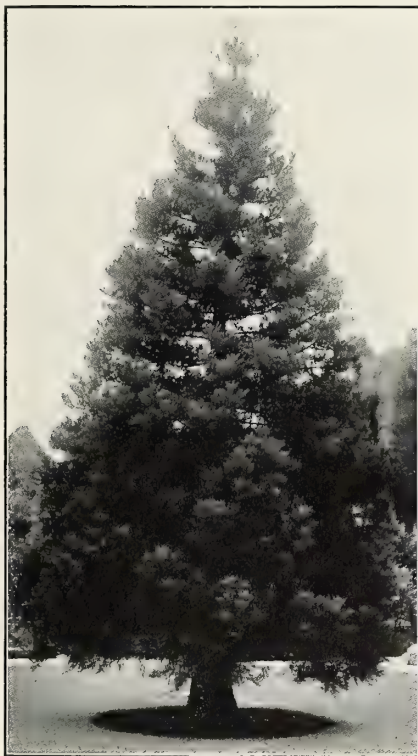
California Laurel, or Bay Tree. A very rapid-growing tree, with glossy, oblong leaves and foliage emitting an agreeable perfume.

California Big Tree. (*Sequoia gigantea*.) A magnificent park, avenue or specimen tree, of pyramidal form; lower branches sweeping ground. Foliage bluish green, completely covering the branches. This is the "Big Tree of California" that every one knows

California Redwood. (*Sequoia sempervirens*.) A valuable ornamental tree, of rapid growth and of a tapering pyramidal habit. Leaves dark green with two pale bands beneath. This tree sometimes attains a height of from two to four hundred feet, with a diameter of ten to twenty-five feet.

Camphor Tree. (*Camphora officinalis*.) A most symmetrical, ornamental tree, thriving in poor soil; foliage bright green. Well adapted for lawn and avenue planting.

Cedrus Atlantica. (Mount Atlas Cedar.) A large and stately tree and very hardy; similar to *Cedrus Deodara*, but foliage more compact and of a darker green.

**California Redwood.**

Cedrus Deodara. (Himalayan, or Deodar Cedar.) The Great Cedar of the Himalaya mountains. A stately tree, attaining a height of 50 to 75 feet; foliage glaucous green; branches feathery and spreading; perfectly adapted to this climate.

Cypress Lawsoniana. These are exceedingly valuable trees; habit of growth varies according to sub-varieties—some are very compact, others drooping or pyramidal; foliage ranging from dark green to glaucous and golden tints. Maximum height, 10 to 30 feet.

Cypress Macrocarpa. (Monterey.) One of California's famous trees; foliage grayish green; desirable for hedges.

EUCALYPTUS (GUM TREES)

There is no doubt in our mind but that the Eucalyptus is destined to become the forest tree for this State, just as the Redwood and Big tree have been in the past. They are all natives of Australia, the climate of which in many respects is similar to our own. The rapidity of growth, the durability of the timber and adaptability to almost any California climate or soil are recommendations which appeal very forcibly to us.

In addition to its being a wood or timber producer, many varieties are ideal for avenue planting.

Corynocalyx. Beautiful, upright grower; distinct, bright, shiny leaves; timber very durable. A graceful avenue tree.

Crebra. (Narrow-Leaved Iron Bark.) Extremely hardy; stands great extremes of heat. Wood hard, elastic, very heavy.

Globulus. (Blue Gum.) Broad, bluish leaves when young. More extensively planted than any other variety; wood when polished resembles hickory. Valuable for wagon work, bridges, tool-handles, insulator pins, and as firewood.



Eucalyptus Globulus

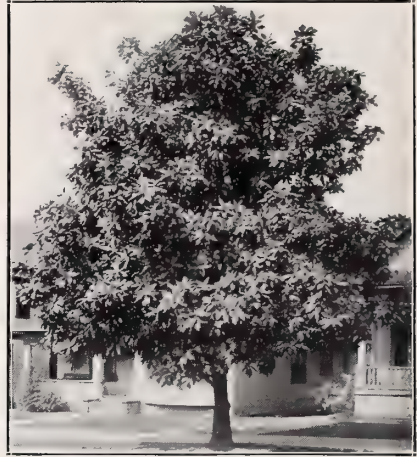
Robusta. (Swamp Mahogany.) Well adapted to low ground; foliage deep, glossy green; immense clusters of white flowers in fall and winter make it desirable for bee-keepers.

Rostrata. (Red Gum.) A remarkably rapid grower. Wood takes a handsome finish and is desirable for interiors. Called "Red Mahogany," by the trade. Valuable for ties, fence-posts, piles, etc.

Rudis. An excellent avenue tree, of very rapid growth, and withstands both heat and cold. Wood hard and close-grained. Has been grown extensively around Fresno and its entire suitability to thrive in Arizona and similar places is well established.

Tereticornis. (Forest Red Gum.) Fully as rapid a grower as the Rostrata; timber somewhat more durable. Said by some Australian authorities to lead as a commercial timber.

Viminalis. (Manna Gum.) Very hardy; of rapid growth; a fine avenue tree, with long, graceful, festoon-like branches. Possesses a number of distinct advantages, among them its notable hardiness and resistance to winds. The timber is not so strong as that of certain other species, but is nevertheless good for various purposes, such as making building materials, fence rails, etc.



Magnolia Grandiflora

Ficus elastica. (Rubber Tree.) Popular for indoor decoration; leaves large, dark, glossy green above, yellowish beneath. Has a habit of staying bright and attractive even when neglected; is hardly practicable outdoors except along southern coasts.

Grevillea robusta. (Silk Oak.) Very graceful fern-like leaves; of rapid growth; covered with bronze-yellow flowers in early summer. Resists drought; one of the most stately for avenue and lawn.

Holly aquifolium. (English or European Holly.) Leaves of intense deep shiny green, with undulating spine-tipped margins. Berries bright scarlet, which, combined with the glossy green leaves, make this a conspicuous plant for winter effect.

Juniper (Juniperus). Hardy and ornamental; of pyramidal or columnar habit; for hedges and windbreaks.

Libocedrus (Incense Cedar). A valuable park and lawn tree, of pyramidal form; foliage bright green.

Magnolia grandiflora. (Southern Magnolia.) This is the grandest of all broad-leaved evergreen trees. It is a native of the middle sections of the Southern States, and succeeds best in a rich soil. Nothing more conspicuous can be seen amongst evergreens when its large white flowers are fully expanded. Their period of blooming begins the middle of April and lasts until August.

Parkinsonia aculeata (Jerusalem Thorn). A rare and beautiful thorny tree, with needle-like leaves; feathery, drooping branches and yellowish flowers. Suitable for lawns.

Pine (Pinus). An important timber tree; usually tall, spreading, pyramidal or round-topped. Valuable for parks, gardens and massing.

Austriaca (Austrian Pine). Robust, hardy, spreading; leaves rigid, dark green; thrives in exposed situations.

Insignis (Monterey Pine). Leaves slender and dark green. Well adapted to coast regions.

Pepper Tree. (*Schinus Molle*.) A most picturesque park, avenue or shade tree. Feathery foliage, yellowish white blossoms, followed by rose-colored or deep red berries. Popular throughout Southern California as a street and roadside tree.

Retinospora ericoides (Japanese Cypress). Dwarf; foliage bright green above glaucous beneath; ruddy in winter.

***Sterculia* or *Brachychiton*.** Of pyramidal habit, with large, light green, deeply lobed, maple-like leaves. This is a very popular and desirable tree for street and lawn and also as single specimens.

***Sterculia diversifolia*.** (Victorian Bottle Tree.) A magnificent avenue tree with graceful tapering trunk. Foliage bright glossy green, deeply lobed; shape changes throughout the season.

***Sterculia populneum*.** (Poplar-Leaved.) Similar to preceding; leaves poplar-shaped. Attains a height of 60 feet; foliage unvarying in form.



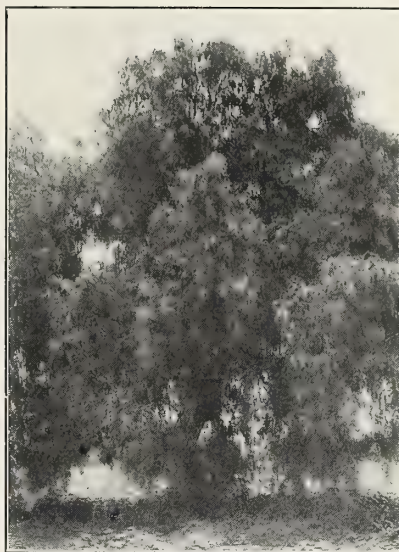
Sterculia Diversifolia

SPRUCES AND FIRS (ABIES)

In habit of growth the Spruces are very similar to the Firs, but the branches stand out from so closely together. Distinguished from the Firs mainly by their drooping cones and linear flat leaves on the upper side of the branches; the Firs have their needles short and scattered all around the branches.

Alba. (White Spruce.) Foliage silvery gray; strong aromatic odor when bruised.

Douglasi. (Douglas Spruce.) A rapid growing native tree of symmetrical habit.



***Schinus Molle*.**

***Torreya Californica*.** (California Nutmeg.) A handsome Yew-like tree, with nut resembling nutmeg.



Taxus Hibernica

Yew. (*Taxus*.) Very desirable for park planting; densely clothed with dark green. Wood heavy, hard, close-grained, strong, elastic, reddish; highly valued for cabinet-making.

EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

Evergreen shrubs cover a wide range of selection in producing most pleasing effects. Groups of evergreen shrubs add wonderfully to appearance of the gardens in winter as they are continually green. No garden is altogether satisfactory without some provision for the evergreens. The following are especially adapted to soil and climatic conditions prevailing in the San Joaquin Valley, and the warmer regions of the Coast.

Abelia grandiflora. (Hybrid Abelia. Of straggling growth; small, whitish pink, fragrant, tube-like flowers.

Aralia payrifera. (Rice Paper Plant.) Small tree or shrub; leaves large, deeply lobed, light green above, downy beneath.

Aucuba Japonica. (Japanese Laurel.) Leaves large, distinctly speckled with golden yellow.

Azara microphylla. A graceful shrub, with dark shining green leaves; flowers greenish yellow, succeeded by orange-colored berries.

Arbutus Unedo. (Strawberry Tree.) Foliage dark green; blooms in fall and matures edible fruits, identical in appearance with strawberries.

Box (*Buxus*). Shrubs of dense, rather slow growth, with shining foliage; valuable for grouping, lawn decoration and hedge purposes.



Camelia Japonica

Camelia Japonica. Beautiful winter-flowering evergreens, with dark glossy green foliage and magnificent waxy flowers of various colors.

Camelia Double Pink. Blooms early, one of the best.

Camelia Double Red. Flowers very double, largest size; beautiful red.

Camelia Double Red and White. Flowers double red, striped white; free flowering.

Camelia Double White. Produces abundance of large, pure white, double flowers.

Christmas Berry. Native of California; white flowers and clusters of deep red berries, persisting until February.

Cherry, California Evergreen (*Cerasus ilicifolia*). Shrub or small tree with brilliant foliage, lighter than Holly; flowers white; fruit purplish or blackish.



Cerasus Integrifolia

Broad-leaved (*C. integrifolia*). Similar to preceding; leaves larger, with few spines; flowers more numerous and the fruit much larger.

Choisya ternata (Mexican Orange). Low-growing shrub; glossy, bright green, fragrant leaves and abundant, snowy, sweet-scented flowers during the entire season.

Datura arborea (Angel's Trumpet). Large shrub or tree; leaves 6 to 12 inches long, covered with fine "powder." Flowers creamy white, trumpet-shaped, 7 to 8 inches long, with a musk-like odor. Blooms all summer.

Diosma ericoides (Breath of Heaven). Foliage heath-like; agreeably fragrant; flowers white, small, star-shaped; used in floral work. Plant hardy; very easily grown.

Duranta Plumieri (Golden Dew Drop). Blue flowers, oddly striped in great profusion all summer, followed by yellow berries.

Daphne odora. (White Flowering.) Low-growing; dark, glossy foliage and very fragrant white flowers in winter.

Elaeagnus reflexa pungens (Bronze Oleaster). Spreading shrub, bronzy brown branches; leaves glossy green above and silvery beneath.

Escallonia Montevidensis. Erect bush, cylindrical branches; roundish, dark glossy leaves; flowers white, all summer.

Rosea. In general, same as preceding; flowers light pink.

Euonymus Japonicus. (Evergreen Euonymus.) Dense, upright; leaves dark, lustrous green; valuable for specimens or hedges.

Japonicus, Duc d'Anjou. (Golden-blotched Euonymus.) Foliage light green, outer edges variegated, broad, golden yellow band.

Japonicus aureus. (Golden-leaved Euonymus.) Prized for its mottled, golden foliage.



Laurel

Laurel, English. Broad, shining leaves; great clusters of creamy white flowers; purple berries.

Laurel. (Sweet Bay.) Upright; deep, dark green, fragrant leaves covered in fall with shiny black berries. May be pruned or cropped into various shapes.

Laurustinus. (Viburnum Tinus.) Abundance of white flowers in winter; fine hedge plant.

Mahonia aquifolium (Oregon Grape). Shining, purplish, prickly leaves; bright yellow flowers; berries blue-black.

Manzanita. (Arctostaphylos glauca.) Shrub or small tree. Wood extremely hard. Native mountain regions.

Myrtle. (Myrtus communis.) Dwarf shrub; lustrous green leaves; fragrant, white flowers.

Microphylla. (Small-leaved Myrtle.) Small dark green foliage, set closely along branches. Fine ornamental shrub.

Oleander. One of the finest evergreen shrubs grown. The Oleander flowers from June until October. Very ornamental for roadside and avenue planting. We can supply White, Red and Pink, both Single and Double flowering.

Photinia serrulata. Has glossy green leaves, beautifully tinted in winter; flowers small, white; bright red berries.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

Althea, or Rose of Sharon (Hibiscus syriacus). Of the easiest cultivation and with their large delicately hued, bell-shaped flowers appearing very profusely during the summer months.

Aralia Spinosa (Hercules' Club). A fine native variety, with large, doubly and triply pinnated leaves and large clusters of flowers.

Crape Myrtle, Pink. Flowers pink; very free blooming. One of the prettiest flowering shrubs grown.

Crape Myrtle, White. Flowers white, not so hardy as the pink.

Cherry, Flowering (Cerasus).

Double Pink.

Double White.



Mahonia Aquifolium

Cherry, Japanese Weeping Flowering (Cerasus Japonica rosea pendula). A graceful tree, covered in spring with blossoms before the leaves appear.

Dogwood, Red Osier (Cornus sanguinea). Purplish branches and greenish white flowers, followed by small, black berries.

Erythrina crista-galli (Coral Plant). The flowers are bright brilliant crimson color, like immense peas. Flowers profusely from early spring till late in fall.

Hydrangea Paniculata grandiflora. Immense heads, cream-colored in bud, pure white when fully open, changing to pink and bronze with age.



Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.

Lemon Verbena. The old-fashioned, favorite shrub, with long, narrow, pointed leaves which emit a delightful fragrance.

Lilac, Common Purple. An old favorite; very fragrant.



Snowball

Lilac, Common White. Similar to preceding with white flowers.

Ligustrum (Deciduous Privets). Good for hedges.

California (Ovalifolium). A pyramidal shrub, with bright green, narrow leaves; producing white flowers in June.

Poinciana Gilliesii (Bird of Paradise). Adapts itself to the poorest soils. Flowers light yellow, pea-shaped, 2 inches long, with brilliant protruding red stamens, appearing all summer.

Pomegranate (Punica). These fine shrubs do particularly well in California; flowers are very double and appear all through the season, followed by brilliant, showy fruits.

Quince (Cydonia). The first shrubs to blossom in the spring; the blossoms appearing before the leaves.

Rhodotypos kerrioides (White Kerria). Has deeply veined leaves and white flowers, followed in fall by small, black berries.

Snowball, Common. Produces an abundance of pure white, globular flowers in May and June.

Snowberry (Symphoricarpos).



Spirea.

Racemosus. Has small pink flowers and large white berries which hang in clusters the greater part of the winter.

Tamarix (Tamarisk). Elegant, fine-flowering and handsome foliage plant; thrives in all soils. One of the best plants for subduing shifting sands.

Vitex agnus castus (Chaste Tree). A small tree with palmate leaves, scented like lavender. Pale lilac flowers.

Wiegela (Diervilla).

Spirea. Medium-sized shrubs, embracing a wide range of growth, color of flowers and season of blooming. Of easy culture. We grow all the best varieties in assortment.

Tree Peony. Introduced from Japan, where they are very much prized. The flowers are enormous in size, numerous and gorgeous in color. Blooms in April.

THE HEDGE PLANTS.

Evergreen hedges are not only objects of beauty, but they also serve a useful purpose, often taking the place of fences, and when planted with taste make handsome borders. The Monterey Cypress make an excellent windbreak for orchard and vineyard protection, especially if backed by a row of Blue Gum—*Eucalyptus globulus*.

Box, Dwarf. These beautiful compact shrubs are very suitable for low hedge or borders. The foliage is of a pleasing, bright, lustrous green color.



California Privet

California Privet. Highly prized as an ornamental hedge plant. It is a vigorous grower with rich green leaves; very hardy; not particular as to soil or climate. With occasional pruning it will develop into a beautiful, compact hedge.

Euonymus Japonicus Duc d'Anjou. Golden-blotched *Euonymus*. Foliage light green, with outer edges of the leaves variegated with a broad band of golden yellow.

Euonymus Japonicus. (Evergreen *Euonymus*.) Japan. A handsome evergreen shrub of dense, upright habit, leaves dark lustrous green. A valuable plant for single specimens and for hedges. Can be trimmed in any way desired.

Ligustrum. The Evergreen Privets. Ornamental shrubs or small trees with shining green appearance.

Laurestinus. A very pretty and effective hedge plant. It blooms profusely during the winter season and at all times presents a bright green leaves and small whitish flowers in terminal panicles, followed in the fall by black round berries remaining on the plant all winter. They adapt themselves to almost any situation, doing as well in the shade as in the sun. They are valuable for hedges, single specimens and for grouping.



Ligustrum

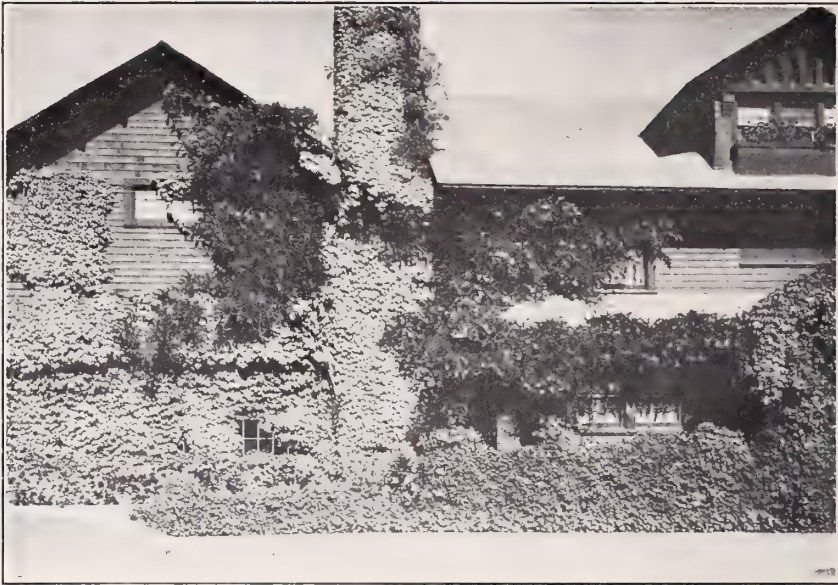
Monterey Cypress. Beautiful hedges are grown from this native evergreen tree. It adapts itself either as a tall windbreak, or may be kept as a low hedge by frequent pruning.



Baby Rambler Rose

Roses. What can be more beautiful than a hedge of roses? In the selection of varieties for this purpose it is important to have good growers that carry their foliage well, and that bloom well. The following are recommended as good for hedge:

Red. Agrippina, Baby Rambler, Gruss an Teplitz. **Pink.** La France.



CLIMBING AND TRAILING PLANTS.

Well placed and carefully selected climbing vines add untold beauty to the house and garden. Their artistic appearance on the arbor, the veranda, the fence, or climbing the side of the house is such that no other treatment can produce.

Ampelopsis quinquefolia. (Virginia Creeper.) A vigorous native climbing variety; leaves divided into five bright green toothed leaflets, in autumn changing to gorgeous shades of red and scarlet.

Ampelopsis Veitchii (A. Japonica, or tricuspidata); (Japan, or Boston Ivy.) A beautiful deciduous climber of very rapid growth; eminently suitable for covering brick walls, stumps, etc. One of the most beautiful and popular hardy climbers.

Bignonia grandiflora. (Tecoma; Japan Trumpet Vine.) A medium-growing climber, with large, deep orange flowers. When in full flower, very conspicuous; blooms nearly all summer. Beautiful plant when grown in clumps.

BOUGAINVILLEAE

Bougainvillea Braziliensis. Taller and with thicker leaves than Sanderiana; flowers deep rose, purple to greenish.

Glabra sanderiana. Evergreen climber; deep rosy flowers in abundance.

Clematis Jackmani. Large and intense violet-purple; free and abundant bloomer. This is the best and most popular of the large-flowering Clematis.

Decumaria barbara (Climbing Hydrangea). Showy vine; climbing by aerial rootlets; blooms freely; flowers white, fragrant.

Euonymus Japonicus radicans argentea-marginatus (Variegated Trailing Euonymous). Light green, silver-edged foliage.

Ficus repens (Climbing Fig). Evergreen climber; small, roundish, dark green leaves; attaches itself to walls like ivy.

Honeysuckle Heckrotti. (Heckrott's Honeysuckle.) Flowers rose-colored on the outside, yellow in the center. A most excellent variety. Blooms continually from early spring until winter.

Honeysuckle Japonica. (L. Halleana; Japanese Honeysuckle.) A very vigorous evergreen climber; flowers white, changing to yellow, are borne in great profusion in summer, and sparingly in the autumn. Naturalized in many sections of the country. Good for trellises and ground covers.

Lonicera Chinensis. (Chinese Honeysuckle.) A showy variety, with purplish evergreen foliage, changing to greener shade at maturity. Flowers white, tinged with purple on outside.

IVY

English. Large, thick, shiny leathery leaves.

Giant. Large, roundish leaves; bright yellowish green; sometimes 8 inches broad.

Variegated. Form of "Common English Ivy." Bright green leaves, margined and blotched creamy shades.

JASMINE

Gracillimum. New evergreen Jasmine; clustered flowers pure white.

Grand Duke. Flowers large, double white, fragrant.

**Ficus Repens**

Grandiflorum. (Catalonian Jasmine.) Free-blooming flowers, pure white, star-shaped, fragrant; foliage delicate; evergreen.

Officinale. (True Jasmine or Jessamine.) Slender-growing vine; produces abundance of snow-white, fragrant flowers all summer.

Revolutum. (Italian Yellow Jasmine.) Vigorous; rich yellow flowers all summer.

Kudzu Vine (*Pueraria Thunbergiana*). Immensely vigorous; stems grow 60 feet in one season. Flowers purple, fragrant, pea-shaped.

**Passion Vine****PASSION VINE—PASSIFLORA**

Coerulea. Vigorous; hardy; flowers faintly scented, purple at bottom, white in middle, blue at ends; fruit yellowish.

Constance Elliott. Pure white, slight coloring at base of petals; very hardy.

Flumbago capensis. Flowers azure-blue, color most unique.

P. Capensis alba. Pure white, form of above.

Silk Vine. A rapid-growing, deciduous climber, with glossy green, lanceolate leaves; flowers brownish purple inside and green at the margin; blooms in August.

Smilax (*Myrsiphyllum asparagoides*). Used for wreaths, bouquets, festoons and table decoration.

WISTARIA

Nudiflorum. (Naked-flowered Jasmine.) Drooping branches; enveloped with bright yellow flowers in winter before leaves appear.

Nudiflorum primulium. New variety; same as above, but flowers are fully double the size.

Chinese Purple. Flowers pea-shaped in pendulous clusters a foot long.

Chinese Double Purple. Long clusters of pale, double blue flowers.

Chinese White. Chinese variety.



THE QUEENLY ROSE.

We consider the rose "A National Flower," inasmuch as it adapts itself to almost any soil and climatic condition. No garden or yard is complete without a well selected assortment of roses. We confine ourselves

RECENT INTRODUCTION OF SUPERIOR MERIT.

Betty. A superb variety, with blooms of the most exquisite coloring imaginable; copper rose of lovely tint, shaded with golden yellow at the base. The growth is strong and vigorous and well furnished with thick, leathery foliage. Buds long and pointed.

Frau Karl Druschki. One of the grandest hybrid perpetuals in existence. It produces very large, snowy white blooms and is beautiful either in the bud or fully expanded state. In its full blown state the blooms greatly resemble a snow-white paeony.

Florence Pemberton. Flowers very full, showing exceptional size when fully open. Center high and pointed, color silvery pink, deeper at the base of the petals.

Hugh Dickson. This magnificent rose received the gold medal of the National Rose Society of England, a much-coveted but difficult award to obtain. Excites admiration on account of its rich, brilliant crimson color and intense fragrance.

Joseph Hill. The interior of the bloom is an exquisite shade of golden copper, merging at the edges of the petals to salmon pink. It is a strong, vigorous grower, throwing heavy canes and an abundance of flowers, and buds of uniformly fine quality. Deliciously scented, and of unsurpassed effect as a cut flower.

J. B. Clark. One of the most vigorous growing of all red hybrid tea roses. Color deep blackish crimson, with scarlet shadings. It is an especially fine fall bloomer. The foliage on the young growth is a beautiful bronze.

Madam Leon Pain. Lovely silvery pink, shaded with salmon. Buds are much after the appearance of Prince Bulgair, but showing a much more delicate color arrangement. Growth exceedingly vigorous. It produces lavish quantities of flowers throughout the entire season.



Frau Karl Druschki.

to growing well known varieties principally, and in ordering parties will make no mistake if they leave the selection to us, designating colors wanted and whether a climbing or bush rose is desired.

Madam Melanie Soupert. One of the most highly prized points in a good rose is a long pointed bud. It would be difficult to find one surpassing this exquisite variety in this respect; deep yellow toned with salmon. The open bloom has much the appearance of a semi-double paeony. When fully expanded it loses the deeper bud tints and becomes quite light.



J. B. Clark

Peace. The color is a delightful lemon yellow; buds of medium length, expanding into large, broad-petaled flower of great beauty. It is as free in production as Marie Van Houtte, and when better known will occupy a premier position.

Franz Deegan. (New.) A seedling from Kaiseran Augusta Victoria. Superb in form and beautiful in color. Deep orange-yellow center, merging to cream in outer petals. Throws very strong, well foliaged canes, surmounted by flowers of glorious size.



Lady Battersea

Gruss an Teplitz. The most profuse blooming, velvety crimson rose in existence, besides possessing an admirable constitution—a point lacking in most red roses. Has good, clean foliage and throws nice, strong, upright canes.

Killarney. A vigorous growing hybrid tea of recent introduction, with so many good points in its favor that it has become a standard variety. Its long, pointed buds, excellent substance and delicious odor recommend it to every lover of the rose. Color flesh pink, shaded with white and suffused pale pink.

Lady Battersea. A strikingly beautiful new rose, with long pointed buds of excellent form. Cherry blossom in color, becoming much darker in the fall and winter. Long, stiff stems, well clothed with handsome foliage.

Maman Cochet. Ideal in form, perfect in color, vigorous in growth and well covered with handsome foliage. Deep rose pink, unsurpassed for lasting qualities and now grown by the thousands as a commercial cut flower.

Madame Abel Chatenay. Produces a mass of salmon pink blooms and is especially useful as a winter bloomer. Fine either in the bud or open state, and lasts a long time after being cut.



Madame Abel Chatenay.

Mrs. Benjamin Cant. A grand, new variety of a beautiful carmine rose color, shading to salmon in the center. Growth extra strong, with fine, leathery foliage. Bright, clean, and with us it never mildews. A prolific bloomer.

Madam Jean Dupuy. A superb new rose. Remarkably vigorous in growth and covered from top to bottom with very heavy, dark green, shiny foliage. Color grand in the extreme; golden-yellow center, shaded rosy yellow and broadly margined with rose.

Marquis de Querhoent. Contains all the high colors of copper salmon and golden yellow, beautifully blended. Produces very nice buds, which develop into a beautifully wavy bloom.

Madam Gabriel Luizet. The loveliest shade of pale pink to be found in roses; of pure, even tone and well brought out in its large perfect blooms.

Perle von Godesburg. A sport from Kaiserin, with all the good points of its parent. Center of flower deep yellow, merging into cream in the outer portions of the petals.

Prince of Bulgarie. A recent introduction which has grown in favor, as it has many good points to recommend it. Petals very broad and heavy. In color a superb rosy flesh. Free blooming and a strong grower.

President Carnot. Throws very heavy canes, surmounted by flowers of large size. Color shell pink, shading to white.

Souvenir de Pierre Notting. A new rose with long pointed buds, which open a large, full, perfect flower. Color light yellow, edged with rose. A hybrid of Marechal Neil and Maman Cochet.

Soleil de Or. A hybrid from Persian Yellow and contains the highest colors found in the family, all beautifully blended. Flowers are very large and globular, varying in color from gold and orange to reddish gold, shaded with nasturtium red.

White Maman Cochet. An American sport from Maman Cochet, with all the good qualities of its parent and identical with it save in color, which is pure white, daintily edged with pink.



Captain Christy

THE OLD FAVORITES

American Beauty. Rosy crimson, shaded carmine, very sweet and a favorite forcing variety.

Agrippina. (Bourbon.) An old, well-known sort. Pretty growth; best of foliage. Very profuse bloomer; color, dark, red; lasting and fragrant.

Baroness Rothschild. Very large flowers, shell pink, exquisite shape and fragrance.

Belle Siebrecht. A superb pink rose of recent introduction. The buds are long and pointed, and when half-blown the petals reflex in a graceful manner. The flowers have great substance and the petals are of heavy texture.

Bride. White, large fine buds.

Bridesmaid. Clear bright pink; large, full, fragrant, and a constant bloomer.

Clara Watson. Blush pink; buds of fine form; a strong grower with heavy foliage; very free flowering.

Captain Christy. Deep flesh color, large and very double; a strong grower with large and handsome foliage.

Catherine Mermet. Glistening pink, center shaded fawn and amber; buds and flowers very double, long and pointed.

Comtesse Riza du Parc. Bright coppery rose, shaded and tinged with soft carmine; a continuous bloomer.

Dr. Grill. Clear buff pink, passing to a clear rose and fawn, elegantly suffused with pale canary yellow. A most profuse and regular bloomer.

Duchess of Albany. "Red La France." Rosy pink, very large and full.

Duchess de Brabant. Soft, rosy flesh, changing to deep rose color, edged with silver. Beautiful in bud, and highly fragrant.

Eliza Sauvage. Pure snow white; buds and flowers elegant; one of the best whites.

Etoile de Lyon. Deep canary-yellow; flowers very large and durable.

Emperor of Morocco. An intensely dark rose, of velvety maroon.

Franciska Kruger. Coppery yellow, shaded with pink. Buds of perfect form.

General Jacqueminot. Velvety crimson, with scarlet shadings; an old stand-by, and always in demand on account of its fine color.

General MacArthur. Dazzling crimson scarlet. Buds are of good shape and produced on long stems; foliage is a clear glossy green. A free bloomer and one of the best for cutting.

Gloire de Dijon. A combination of rose, salmon and yellow; flowers very large and full. A good climber.

Gloire Lyonnaise. White, tinted yellow; large, very showy and nicely perfumed.

Gloire de Margottin. The most beautiful of all red climbing roses. Specially adapted for planting against fences and houses. Can also be grown on a trellis. Color, a most brilliant shade of red; buds large, long and pointed.

Golden Gate. Canary-yellow flowers of delicate appearance; highly commendable in all respects.



La France.

Helen Gould. Intense carmine with shades of cerise; one of the best, everblooming.

Improved Rainbow. The color is a lovely shade of deep coral pink, beautifully striped and mottled in the most unique manner with intense glowing crimson.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Grown all over the world wherever the rose is appreciated and cultivated for its beauty and fragrance. Ivory white in color, grand in form, free in growth and beautiful from the expanding bud until the petals drop.

Jubilee. Fiery maroon-crimson, often black.

La France. Soft rose, with silvery luster.

Madame Caroline Testout. Satiny pink. Flowers cup-shaped and very fragrant. Free in bloom, strong in growth and should be included in every good collection.

Madame Cecil Brunner. "The Baby Rose." Color, salmon-rose, the finest of the miniature roses.

Marie Van Houtte. Creamy yellow, edge of petals tipped with rose, fine buds.

Meteor. Deep glowing crimson, continuous bloomer, strong grower.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink, large and full; one of the most fragrant roses known.

Niphetos. An elegant white rose. The buds are long and pointed.

Papa Gontier. Deep glowing crimson, fine buds, good for cutting.

Perle des Jardins. Bright sulphur-yellow, large, well-formed flowers.

Paul Neyron. The largest rose in cultivation. Flowers of enormous size, borne on long, sturdy shoots, and usually one flower to the stem. Rich, dark rose in color, and very fragrant.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Very dark velvety crimson; one of the best dark roses.

Sunset. Identical in every respect with Perle des Jardins, except that its color is that of rich saffron and orange.



Madame Caroline Testout

Snow Flake. The freest flowering white rose we have seen. It is especially useful in set designs. For a pot plant it cannot be excelled. We counted on one plant 143 buds and flowers in a single day.

Ulrich Brunner. Rich, cherry crimson. Flowers very large and produced on long solitary stems. Far better in color than American Beauty, in addition to which all the buds and flowers come good when grown outside. Grand in early and late fall.

ROSES IN TREE FORM OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED AS "STANDARD."

We can supply Tree Roses in assortment. Parties who leave the selection to us, simply have to designate the colors wanted and we will supply the very best sorts and ones giving best satisfaction and suitable for different climates.



Paul Neyron

WELL-KNOWN VARIETIES—BUSH

Dorothy Page Roberts. One of the most vigorous growers of Hybrid tea Roses; at its best in the bud state. Color, an entrancing shade of deep coppery-pink.

Jean Note. A splendid addition to the list of yellows. Center of bloom chrome yellow, passing to creamy yellow in the outer petals. Flowers full and globular; constantly in bloom.

Lyon Rose. An entirely new color, combining all the good qualities to be sought for in a rose; a strong, vigorous grower, with every shoot crowned with magnificent blooms. Color, a delightful shrimp pink, shaded with coral pink, and gradually merged to a deep golden yellow at the base of the petals.

Mad. Second Weber. A magnificent light rosy salmon bloom, with an ideal long pointed bud which expands to a flower of immense size; blooms with remarkable persistence.

Mme. Constant Soupert. Deep, rich yellow in the interior of the bloom, edged and shaded with peach pink in the outer portions of the petals; very double with long, handsome buds.

Mrs. A. R. Waddell. A lovely new color; deep reddish apricot toned with salmon; a perfectly double form, after the style of Papa Gontier. It is a vigorous grower and constant bloomer.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. Deep, rich Indian yellow, occasionally tinted with salmon. A constant bloomer, with buds and open bloom of most refined form and finish.

Mrs. Dudley Cross. A fine type of bloom, fashioned in many respects after White Cochet. Creamy yellow in color; a strong, vigorous grower.



Safrano

My Maryland. One of the loveliest shades of intense pink. Its tone of color is so clean and decided that it catches the eye at once.

Ehea Reid. This rose bids fair to be one of the finest crimson scarlet garden roses; a superb variety for open culture. It is a constant sheet of magnificent blooms, sending up fine, strong canes in great profusion.

Reine Karola de Saxe. Lovely soft pink, well displayed in the full rounded blooms. It is a strong grower, with handsome leathery foliage; a grand rose for cutting purposes.

Safrano. Buff with shadings of apricot; a continuous bloomer.

Souvenir du President Carnot. Delicate rosy flesh, shaded to rosy pink in center; a continuous bloomer; thrifty, symmetrical in growth; flowers of good size on long stems; well-formed buds.

Ulrich Brunner. Cherry-red; very large, fine form; extra good.

White Killarney. A beautiful white sport from the well-known Killarney; it is identical in every respect save color, which is a creamy white.

White La France. (Augustine Guinoiseau.) Delicate, soft flesh, at times almost white; large, full flowers.

William Shean. A new Dickson rose with much the same type of bloom as Killarney, but with much larger buds, and if anything, stronger canes.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Banksia, White and Yellow. These are the well-known thornless climbing roses. The flowers are small, but bloom in great profusion in spring and early summer.

Climbing Caroline Testout. A grand climbing form of Madam Caroline Testout. Has all the good qualities of the latter, coupled with additional strength of growth and consequently greater production of bloom. Extra good.

Climbing Kaiserin. The counterpart of Kaiserin except that it is a climber. The buds have the same exquisite form as the parent and are the same in color. Delicate ivory white. Very vigorous grower.

Climbing Madame Cecil Brunner. The blooms have the same exquisite shape as Mme. Cecil Brunner and are identical in color, but more freely produced and in larger trusses. Extremely vigorous.

Climbing Papa Gontier. The sports which have resulted in climbing forms to many of our best standard roses have been numerous, but we doubt if, with the exception of Climbing Kaiserin and Climbing Testout, that there are any equal to this lovely climbing form of the old Papa Gontier. The buds are of the same elegant pointed form and color, coupled with a wonderful freedom of production.

Climbing Wooton. A superb climbing rose, vigorous in growth, fine in foliage. Color velvety crimson. Petals thick and leathery.

Duchess de Anersstadt. A scarce and but little known climbing rose, with large, full, globular blooms. Deep, rich yellow in color and superb in form and size. It is as fine a flower in its particular shade as Marechal Neil, besides being a stronger grower.



White Banksia

Francaise Crousse. This new rose fills a long-felt want in high-colored climbers, as the buds are quite as dark and velvety in texture as Liberty, in addition to which they are produced in wonderful profusion.

Gloire de Dijon. Distinct in color from any other climbing rose. Apricot, shaded with rose and salmon.

**Madam Wagram**

Gloire de Margottin. A handsome climbing red rose, many shades deeper than the well-known Henrietta. It is a fine companion to La Marque by way of color contrast. Vigorous growth, with fine, heavy foliage.

La Marque. Well known as one of the finest white varieties in cultivation. A remarkably profuse bloomer. Fine in bud state as a cut flower.

**Marechal Neil**

Madame Driout. A remarkably new climbing rose, obtained as a sport from Henrietta in the grounds of M. Braunt, Poitiers, France. In growth, foliage and general characteristics it is precisely like its parent, but in color it differs entirely. The flower is a magnificent rich, rose color, heavily striped with cherry red; for distinctive markings it surpasses any other rose, bush or climber.

Marechal Neil. This is one of the best and generally known climbing roses in existence. Produces very large and deliciously fragrant, golden-yellow blooms. The opening buds are ideal in form and expand to full and globular blooms.

Reine Olga of Wurtemberg. An old, climbing red rose, with extra large, semi-double blooms. The color is much the same as Henrietta. A fine thing for covering pergolas, fences, etc., as the growth is vigorous.

Reve de Or. Unique in shades of buff and apricot; similar in form to the LaMarque. One of the best climbing roses in cultivation and always in demand. During the spring and summer months the plants are smothered with blooms.

Reine Marie Henrietta. One of the finest red climbing roses. Flowers very large, bright cherry red in color and abundantly produced.

WELL-KNOWN CLIMBING ROSES.

Climbing Cherokee. Single. Pure white, large yellow stamens, a lovely contrast against rich, glossy foliage; a rapid grower; valuable covering for fences, etc.; blooms in spring.

Climbing Bridesmaid. Clear, bright pink; a strong, rapid grower and constant bloomer.

Climbing Meteor. Rich velvety crimson, free bloomer, hardy and free from disease; succeeds best in a sunny location.

Climbing Cloth of Gold. Deep yellow center with sulphur-colored edges. A good climber.

Climbing Crimson Rambler. Bright crimson, blooming in large pyramidal clusters, from 30 to 40 blooms.

Climbing Gold of Ophir, or Beauty of Glazenwood. Apricot-yellow, suffused with copper-red, rapid grower, free from disease; blooming abundantly in spring.

Climbing La France. A strong climbing sort of the old favorite La France.

Climbing Niphetos. A splendid companion to the Climbing Perle des Jardins. Color, pure white, with pale lemon center; beautiful long pointed buds; very fragrant.

Climbing Perle des Jardins. Habit of growth is vigorous, young plants often sending up shoots six to eight feet in one season, with rich, glossy foliage, and bright red stems. The flowers are produced in profusion and are deep canary-yellow.

Climbing William Allen Richardson. Orange-yellow, free flowering.

Climbing Yellow Rambler. The color is a decided yellow; the flowers are very sweet scented; habit of growth is very vigorous.



HOUSE AND GARDEN PLANTS.

Under this heading we have included such plants as flourish in the parlor, hall, greenhouse, and some in protected situations out of doors.

Aspidistra lurida. This is the plant one sees so many of in windows, halls and stores. The foliage is large, lily-like in appearance, of a dark green color. It is of rugged constitution and will stand in locations that will kill most plants.



Asparagus Plumosus.

Asparagus plumosus. The leaves are a bright green, are gracefully arched, and are as finely woven as the finest silken mesh, surpassing Maidenhair Ferns in grace, fineness of texture, and richness of color.

Asparagus Sprengerii. A variety of recent introduction. It is as a basket plant that this will prove most valuable.



Begonia

Anthericum variegatum. Foliage beautifully striped yellowish white; succeeds admirably in the window; also much esteemed as a basket plant.

Aspidistra lurida variegata. A variegated form of the preceding.

Begonias. Rex Varieties. Very handsome parlor and greenhouse decorative plants. The leaves are wonderfully formed and marvelously colored. We have a magnificent collection.

Cyclamen. Charming plants, with beautiful foliage and richly-colored fragrant flowers. Universal favorites for winter and spring blooming.

Carnations. Assorted varieties. White, red, pink and variegated.

Chrysanthemums. Assorted varieties. Write for list of varieties.

Daisy, English. Pretty plants; numerous white to pink flowers, on stems 6 inches long.

Echeveria. (Cotyledon.) Hen and Chickens. Succulent plants, suitable for rockeries, edging or carpet-bedding.

Fuchsia. Assorted. We have a fine collection including the very best varieties.

Geraniums. Single, Double and Ivy-Leaved. We have used the utmost care in the selection, limiting our list to improved types. Assorted varieties.



Carnation.

Heliotrope. Rich, fragrant flowers; dark green leaves. Assorted varieties.

Hibiscus rosea-sinensis. (Chinese Hibiscus.) Bright, glossy leaves; gorgeous flowers. Assorted colors.

Lantana. We offer the best of the new varieties.

Lobelia erinus. Flowers white to blue. July to October.

Marguerite. (Paris Daisy.) We grow both the white and yellow varieties.

Mint. Pretty border plant, round, variegated leaves, having a pleasant, mint-like odor when bruised.

New Zealand Flax. (Phormium tenax.) Large, erect, dark green leaves, with narrow, reddish brown margin.

Pampas Grass. Leaves long, narrow, drooping; silvery plumes.

Pansy. (*Viola tricolor*.) Extra choice varieties, from best imported seed.

Pelargoniums. (Lady Washington Geraniums.) The best of the late introductions.



Pelargonium.

Phlox. Assorted varieties. Large range of colors; early summer till late fall.

Solanum pseudo capsicum. (Jerusalem Cherry.) Branching; glossy leaves; bright scarlet, globular berries in profusion.

Thyme. (*Thymus*.) We grow the common Thyme, with plain green foliage; and the variegated variety.

Tradescantia. (Wandering Jew.) Three varieties; fine for hanging-baskets, jardinières and vases.

Vinca major. (Periwinkle.) Trailing plant; deep, glossy green leaves; trumpet-shaped, pale blue flowers.

Poinsettia pulcherrima. The well-known plant; popular in Southern California. Long stems, large leaves and great scarlet bracts, surrounding flowers, which appear in winter.

Shasta Daisies.

Verbenas. Latest introduced varieties, superior to old sorts.

VIOLETS

California. Single, blue violet; profuse bloomer; very fragrant.

Marie Louise. Deep blue-violet; creamy white; very fragrant.

Princess of Wales. Flowers of largest size, true violet-blue; very fragrant; long stems.

Swanley White. Large, double white flowers.



PALMS, AGAVES, BAMBOOS AND YUCCAS



Chamaerops Excelsa

When planting palms and other stock which is taken from the nursery with a ball of earth around the root, do not remove the ball and sacking, simply cut

the string which holds the burlap and throw same back from the main stem, planting sack and all. The sack will rot in a short time, meanwhile it will protect the root system until the palm becomes established. Many parties make the mistake of removing the earth and ball, which is practically suicidal to the plant.

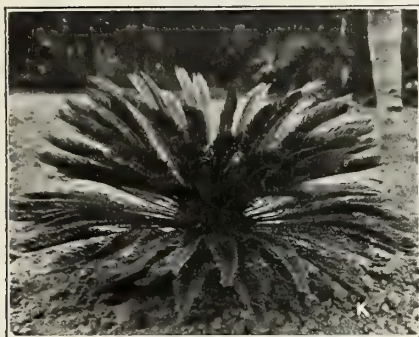
The palm, the most highly ornamental of evergreen plant life, is particularly adapted to California owing to the semi-tropical climate. All varieties thrive well and for the tropical appearance, make our gardens attractive to Eastern visitors. After once established, their culture is very easy and no garden is complete without a few of the different varieties.

California Fan Palm. (*Pritchardia filifera*.) The well-known native palm. Leaf stalks very long; at the edge of the leaves are produced many thread-like filaments; rapid grower.

Chamaerops excelsa. (Japanese Fan Palm.) One of the hardiest of the Fan Palms. Foliage dark green; the segments of the fan-shaped leaves deeply cut, the edges covered with tooth-like spines. Grows from 15 to 20 feet high; very desirable for sidewalk decoration.

Corypha Australis. (*Livistonia*.) An Australian palm. Foliage dark green; very symmetrically and regularly slit, the segments partially doubled from base of petioles or leaf stalk, which is thickly armed with crooked spines. Used chiefly for house decoration, though hardly in some locations.

Cycas Revoluta. The well-known "Sago Palm" so much in demand for inside decoration. The stems are cylindrical, terminating in a crown of handsome, feather-shaped leaves of thick leathery texture. In the southern part of this State this variety grows to perfection out of doors.



Cycas Revoluta

Kentia Fosteriana. One of the finest of the Kentias, with graceful, bright green foliage.

Latania Borbonica. Leaves large, fan-shaped, of a very cheerful green color; plant of hardy construction, and adapted to all decorative purposes within doors. Appreciated by all the plant-loving community.

Phoenix dactylifera. (Fruiting Date Palm.) Trunk slender, leaves decidedly upright and of a silvery green.

Phoenix Canariensis. (The Canary Island Date.) The handsomest and hardiest species of the date palm family. Being a rapid grower, it soon develops into beautiful specimens, with pinnate, dark green leaves, from 6 to 21 feet long, the divisions linear, lance-shaped, very much pointed. It is fully as hardy as the native Fan Palm and differing so widely from that variety in its habit of growth, color, and style of foliage, a finer contrast cannot readily be imagined when the two are planted, either opposite or alternately in rows.

Washingtonia filifera. (See California Fan Palms.) Native to Southern California. The most hardy and popular of the broad-leaved varieties.

Washingtonia robusta. A distinct type; leaves drooping, must greener than preceding and with fewer white filaments. Petioles more heavily spined. Much more rapid grower than *W. filifera*; trunk much more slender than that variety.

Washingtonia sonora. One of the most distinct. Very similar to *W. robusta*, but more dwarf. Leaf-stalks much shorter, more heavily armed.

AGAVE, ETC.

Agave Americana. (Century Plant.) The well-known "Century Plant;" glaucous green leaves.

Dracaena Australis. Very fine; stout branched stem; flag-like leaves, 2 to 3 feet long.

Yucca aloifolia quadricolor. Beautifully variegated, marked with narrow yellow and green stripes.

BAMBOOS (BAMBUSA)

Very useful and ornamental; they seem to do well in all reasonably good soil, and should be planted by every farmer. Decorative house plants, fine for lawns or groupings. Whenever used they should be given warm, rich soil. All varieties respond quickly to good treatment.

Arundinaria Japonica. (Arrow Bamboo.) Extensively used for supporting pot plants. Will withstand severe cold.

Bambusa fulda. A type from Bengal, India, is an exceedingly strong grower and has proved to be very hardy. Its identity is somewhat doubtful but our experience with it justifies us in recommending it. Attains a height of 20 feet.

Bambusa Henonis. (Volatile Bamboo.) Thick and bushy. Excellent windbreak; feathery foliage, on graceful, arching canes.

Bambusa Soho. Introduced by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. A strong grower and very striking on account of its luxuriant foliage.

Bambusa vulgaris. (Common Bamboo.) Tall, quick growing; one of the best for tropical effects; attains height of 70 feet.

Phyllostachys aurea. China and Japan. Not over 10 to 12 ft., stems golden yellow, very thickly jointed at the base.

BULBOUS AND TUBEROUS-ROOTED PLANTS

We do not grow these plants, except in a limited way, but we import many varieties of bulbs every season, such as Amaranthus, Calladium, Calla Lily, Dahlia, Iris, Hyacinth, Tulip, Tube Roses, etc., etc. Write us for prices.

GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS

We are agents and in close touch with reliable concerns who specialize in supplying Flower and Vegetable Seeds of every nature. Submit a list of your wants when in the market for seed.

PLANT FERTILIZERS

Parties requiring fertilizers to replenish their soils will do well to communicate with us and we will take pleasure in giving them the necessary advice regarding the best fertilizer adapted to their soil requirements.

Address all communications to the firm direct:

The Fresno
NURSERY CO., INC.

P.O. Box 615

Fresno, California

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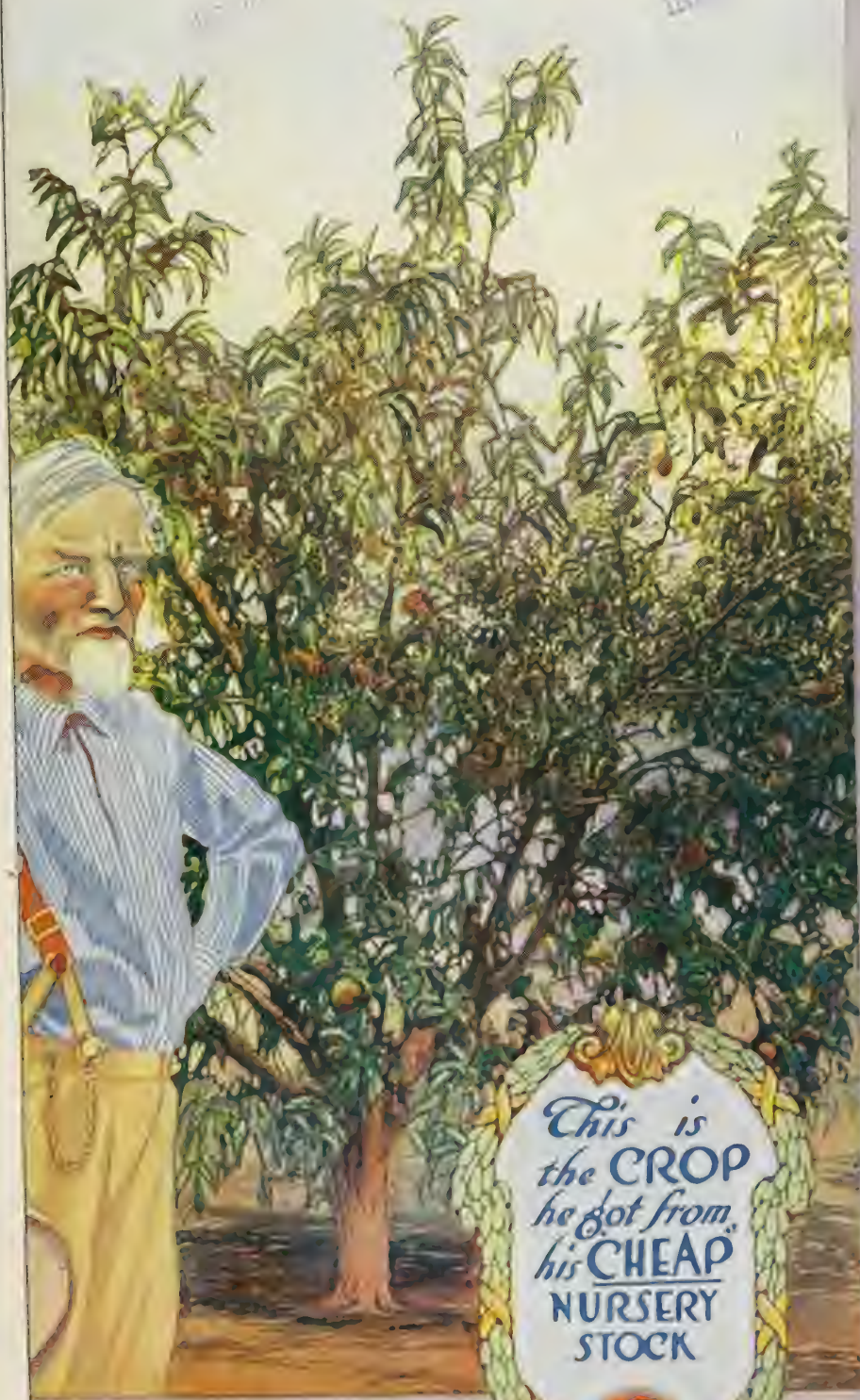
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*This is
the CROP
he got from
his CHEAP
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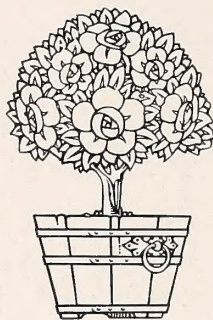
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In growing and furnishing all
nursery stock we exercise the
greatest care to have it true to
name; hence we will replace any
that may prove to be untrue. But
no sale by us carries a warranty,
express or implied, and for any
error we shall not be liable for
more than the purchase price.
Every purchase from us is made
on these terms.

W. S. Lake



Frank H. Wilson - Pres. & Mgr.
Charles A. Chambers - Secy.

FRESNO, Cal.